

LEADING OFFICIALS, NOBLES. AND PERSONAGES

IN THE

NATIVE STATES OF RAJPUTANA.

FIRST EDITION.



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Leading Officials, Nobles and Personages in the Native States of Rajputana.

JODHPUR.

I. Lieutenant His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Sri
Sumer Singh Bahadur of Jodhpur, Rathor Rajput. Eldest
The Chief.
son of the late Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I.

Born at Jodhpur on the 14th January, 1898, his mother being a sister of His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi. Succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in April, 1911. Educated at Wellington College, England, and returned to India in January, 1914. Was in England during the Coronation of His Majesty King George V in June, 1911, and attended the Delhi Coronation Darbar in December, 1911. Proceeded on service to Europe with the Jodhpur Risala in September, 1914.

II. (1) Major-General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L.,
A.D.C. to His Majesty the King Emperor, Regent and
Members of the ruling family.
President of the Regency Council. He was born in 1845. He is an Honorary Major-General in His Majesty's Army, an Honorary Colonel of the Poona Horse and Honorary Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps. He was specially deputed to accompany His Majesty when he toured through India as Prince of Wales in 1905-06. From 1878 to 1902, he was Musahib Ala (Chief Minister) of Marwar, a period which is marked by the introduction of many beneficent reforms of far reaching character such as the extension of railway communication, construction of large irrigation tanks and suppression of heinous crimes, organisation of the Courts of Justice, the introduction of forest conservancy and the placing of the finances on a sound basis. In 1880, he accompanied the mission to Afghanistan and in recognition of his services was appointed a Companion of the Star of India. He was promoted to a Knight Commandership in the same Order on 1st January, 1886, and has thrice visited England: first on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee in 1887, secondly, 10 years later, on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, when he was created Grand Commander of the Star of India, and again for the Coronation of His Majesty King George V in 1911. The degree of LL.D. was also conferred on him by the University of Cambridge, and the degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford in 1911. He served on the staff of Generals Elles and Sir William Lockhart in the Mohmand and Tirah campaigns (in the latter of which he was wounded) and was mentioned in despatches, and appointed a C.B. and an Honorary Colonel in the British Army. He was also awarded the Frontier medal with two clasps. In 1900-1901, he again served in China and on his return in August, 1901, was appointed a K.C.B. He became Maharaja of Idar in 1902, where he received an addition of two guns to his personal salute. On the demise of his nephew, Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh, in March, 1911, he abdicated the Idar *gadi* in favour of his adopted son, Maharaj Kunwar Daulat Singh, and was appointed Regent of the Jodhpur State. The Supreme Government allowed him to retain the title of Maharaja Bahadur and a personal salute of 17 guns whilst Regent of the Jodhpur State. At the Delhi Darbar (1911), His Majesty was pleased to create him a G.C.V.O. He proceeded to Europe in September, 1914, in command of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers.

(2) Maharaj Zalim Singh, Rathor Rajput of the Jodha sept and great uncle of the present Chief being the youngest living brother of His Highness Maharaja Jaswant Singh. Has no title from the British Government. Was educated at the Mayo College, where he won many prizes for good conduct and work. Is now Senior Member of the Council, Marwar State. Visited England in 1912 for a few months. Has an estate with an annual rental of about Rs. 38,000.

(3) Maharaj Umed Singh, second son of late Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh and brother of present Maharaja Sumer Singh. Born on 8th July, 1903. His mother is a sister of His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi.

(4) **Maharaj Ajit Singh**, youngest son of late Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh and brother of present Maharaja Sumer Singh. Born on 1st May, 1907. His mother is a sister of His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi.

(5) **Maharaj Fateh Singh**, Rathor Rajput of the Jodha sept, is a son of Maharaj Zorawar Singh, who rebelled against his brother, Maharaja Jaswant Singh, and got himself into serious disfavour. Holds no title from the British Government. Is a practical man of business and Military Member of the Regency Council.

(6) **Maharaj Arjun Singh**, Rathor Rajput of the Jodha sept, belongs to the ruling family. Holds no title from the British Government. Is a son of Maharaj Kishore Singh and a first cousin of the late Chief. Was formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Jodhpur troops. Possesses an estate of three villages, yielding an annual revenue of about Rs. 35,000. Was in great favour with the late Chief.

(7) **Maharaj Ratan Singh**, Rathor Rajput of the Jodha sept, is a cousin of the late Chief. His estate yields an annual income of about Rs. 30,000, but he is in debt. Was not particularly in favour of the late Chief.

(8) **Maharaj Sher Singh**, Rathor Rajput of the Jodha sept, a son of Maharaj Zorawar Singh (see Maharaj Fateh Singh) and first cousin of the late Chief. Is Commandant of the 2nd Regiment of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers and an Honorary Aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Viceroy. Proceeded to Europe with the Jodhpur Lancers in September, 1914.

(9) **Maharaj Akhai Singh**, Rathor Rajput of the Jodha sept, a son of Maharaj Zorawar Singh (see Maharaj Fateh Singh) and first cousin of the late Chief. Joined the Sardar Risala as a Commissioned Officer in 1899. In 1900, he accompanied the China Expeditionary Force as a Staff Officer to His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh. Is now Attaché to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. Proceeded to Europe in September, 1914, with the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers.

III. (1) **Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokaran**, Rathor Rajput of the Champawat sept, Sarayat or one of the 12 great nobles. For his good services he received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on the 27th June, 1904. He has received no title from the Darbar. Holds the post of Pradhan or premier noble of the State and is a Member of the Regency Council. Was born in 1869 and educated at the Mayo College. Is of good repute and antecedents. His estate consists of 100 villages, yielding an annual income of about a lakh of rupees, but it is considerably in debt.

(2) **Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singh of Asop**, Rathor Rajput of the Kumpawat sept, Sarayat or one of the 12 great nobles. Received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government in 1911. Bears a high character, was in favour with the late Chief. Was born in 1861. His estate yields an annual revenue of about Rs. 30,000.

(3) **Thakur Arjun Singh of Kantalia**, Rathor Rajput of the Kumpawat sept, has got no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. His estate consists of 12 villages, with an annual income of about Rs. 16,000.

(4) **Rao Bahadur Thakur Sheonath Singh of Bera**, Sisodia Rajput of the Ranawat sept, received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government in December, 1911. Was, for nearly 20 years, Jodhpur Residency Vakil. Is now Jagir Bakshi. Married the only daughter of Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., K.C.B., A.D.C., LL.D., D.C.L. Born in 1869. His estate consists of 12 villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 15,000. Is a man of high standing in the State.

(5) **Rao Bahadur Thakur Bijay Singh of Rian**, Rathor Rajput and head of the Mertia sept, Sarayat or one of the 12 great nobles. Received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government in 1915. Has an estate of eight villages, yielding an annual income of Rs. 36,000. He accompanied the late Chief to Europe in 1901; was for sometime in charge of the present Chief before his accession to the *gadi*; and is now 3rd Judge of the Chief Court. Was born in 1872; educated at the Mayo College; and bears a high character.

(6) **Thakur Gobind Singh of Raipur**, Rathor Rajput of the Udawat sept, Sarayat or one of the 12 great nobles. Is a minor, having been born in 1903, and succeeded to the estate by adoption in 1909. The estate, which is encumbered by a large debt and is under the Court of Wards consists of 37½ villages, yielding about Rs. 66,000 a year.

(7) Thakur Umed Singh of Nimaj, Rathor Rajput of the Udawat sept, Sarayat or one of the 12 great nobles. The estate, which comprises 11 villages, yields an annual income of about Rs. 70,000. Was born in 1909, and is a minor.

(8) Thakur Nathu Singh of Ras, Rathor Rajput of the Udawat sept, Sarayat or one of the 12 great nobles. Has no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Bears a good character. Was born on the 3rd October, 1892, and is being educated at the Mayo College. His estate consists of 17 villages, with an annual income of Rs. 60,000.

(9) Thakur Fateh Singh of Kherwa, Rathor Rajput and head of the Jodha sept, Sarayat or one of the 12 great nobles. Has no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Was born in 1887. His estate, which comprises 11 villages, yields an annual income of about Rs. 30,000.

(10) Thakur Debi Singh of Bhadraran, Rathor Rajput of the Jodha sept, was born in 1902. Succeeded the late Thakur Sheodan Singh, in 1906. Has got no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. His estate comprises 27 villages, with an annual income of about Rs. 45,000.

(11) Rao Bahadur Thakur Sher Singh of Kuchawan, Rathor Rajput of the Mertia sept, received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on the 24th May, 1909. Is getting on in years, having been born in 1836. His estate consists of 19 villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 50,000.

(12) Thakur Pratap Singh of Sankhwa, Chauhan Rajput, *tazimi sardar*, holds an estate worth about Rs. 7,000 a year. Was educated at the Mayo College. Is Commandant of the 1st Regiment of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers. Is nicknamed Hanuman from the robustness of his figure. He studied his profession as a soldier, thoroughly, and is very well versed in all Military subjects. Proceeded to Europe with the Jodhpur Lancers in September, 1914.

IV. (1) Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Prasad, C.I.E., Hindu Brahman; has received from the British Government the title of Rao Bahadur and the Kaiser-i-Hind medal of the 1st class and is

Officials.

a C.I.E. Is commonly known as Panditji. Was formerly Secretary to the Musahib Ala, and then Senior Member of the Mehakma Khas, and finally in January, 1910, Minister, Marwar State. He retired in May, 1911, on a handsome pension from the Darbar. Bears a good character. Is a Kashmiri Pandit, son of the late Pandit Sheonarain, who was Private Secretary to the late Maharaja Sir Jaswant Singh. Received from the late Chief the honour of *kath-ka-kurab*, a mode of salutation in public Darbar, and the double *tazim*, as well as an estate on the *jagir* tenure consisting of three villages, worth about Rs. 30,000 a year.

(2) Rai Sahib Pandit Sham Behari Misra, Hindu Brahman, has received the title of Rai Sahib from the British Government. Belongs to the United Provinces, his services having been lent to the Darbar. Is now Revenue Member of the Regency Council, Marwar State. Enjoys a high reputation for integrity and capacity.

(3) Rao Sahib Lakshmi Das, Raoji, Sapat, Hindu Bhatia of Cutch, is a Barrister-at-Law. Received the title of Rao Sahib from the British Government. Was Diwan of Jaisalmer from February, 1903, to June, 1909, where he did excellent work under difficult conditions. Is now a 2nd Judge in the Chief Court. Bears a high character.

(4) Bhandari Hanwat Chand, Hindu, Oswal Mahajan. Has no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is of good antecedents. Was born in 1836.

(5) Mehta Kishen Mal, Hindu, Oswal Mahajan. Has received no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is commonly known as Mehtaji. Was born about 1880. Is Superintendent of Rekh. Holds two villages in *jagir*, worth about Rs. 6,000 a year.

BIKANER.

I. Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani

The Chief.

Sri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., A.D.C.,

LL.D. His Highness, who was born at Bikaner on the

3rd October, 1880, is a Rathor Rajput, and is the adopted son of his elder half-brother, the

Iate Maharaja Dungar Singh. Maharaja Ganga Singh succeeded to the Chiefship on the 31st August, 1887. He was married to the daughter of His Highness the Maharawat of Partabgarh, who died on the 19th August, 1906. By her he has one son Maharaj Kunwar Sri Sadul Singh, who was born on the 7th September, 1902, and is the heir-apparent of Bikaner; and one daughter, who was born on the 1st July, 1899. His Highness has also married the daughter of Thakur Sultan Singh, brother of Rao Bahadur Raja Jeoraj Singh of Reri in Bikaner, and of the Thakur of Bhawad in Marwar. Subsequent to the death of his first Maharani, His Highness, for reasons of State, also married on the 3rd May, 1908, the daughter of Thakur Bahadur Singh, *tazimi pattadar*, of Bikamkore in Marwar, by whom the second Maharaj Sri Bijay Singh was born on the 29th March, 1909. This boy has been adopted as the son and successor of the late Maharaj Sri Lal Singh, father of the present Maharaja, and granted a separate *jagir*. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 16th December, 1898, and took an active part in the Famine Relief operations of 1899-1900, for which he received the Kaiser-i-Hind decoration of the 1st class. On 13th June, 1900, he was gazetted an Honorary Major in the Indian Army and attached to the 2nd Bengal Lancers. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 25th June, 1909. He took part in the China campaign, where he proceeded in August, 1900, in command of his Imperial Service Regiment, and returned in December. In recognition of these services, His Highness was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. His Highness was appointed an Aide-de-camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, when he went to England to attend the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor. His Highness received the title of K.C.S.I. on the occasion of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor in June, 1901, and the title of G.C.I.E. on New Year's Day of January, 1907. On the 3rd June, 1910, on the accession to the Throne of His Majesty King George V, His Highness acceded to the rank of Colonel on being made an Aide-de-camp to His Majesty. In May, 1911, His Highness was invited to attend the Coronation of His Majesty King George V in England. While there the University of Cambridge conferred the Honorary degree of LL.D. on His Highness. In December, 1911, on the occasion of the Imperial Coronation Darbar at Delhi, His Highness was created a G.C.S.I. He proceeded to Europe on active service in September, 1914.

II. (1) Maharaj Kunwar Sri Sadul Singh, who was born on the 7th September, 1902, is the heir-apparent of Bikaner.

(2) Maharaj Sri Bijay Singh, second son of His Highness the Maharaja, was born on the 29th March, 1909.

III. (1) Maharaj Sri Bhairon Singh Bahadur, C.S.I., is a Rathor Rajput of the Bika clan. Received the dignity of a C.S.I. on 1st January, 1909, and the title of Bahadur from the Darbar in 1912.

Is a second cousin of His Highness the Maharaja. He was Secretary for the Political and Foreign Department and also Personal Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja and was temporarily appointed as President of the Council during His Highness' visit to England in 1902. He is now Vice-President of the State Council and acted as President thereof for the time His Highness was absent in England on account of His Majesty the King's Coronation in 1910. He is also Political Member of the Council. Holds the *patta* of Kharra. Is in favour with the Ruling Chief.

(2) Maharaj Sri Jagmal Singh is the son of the late Maharaj Sri Nabar Singh, and a near relation of the Ruling Chief. Rathor Rajput of the Bika clan. Has no title from the British Government. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, whence he passed the Diploma examination. He is now Secretary in the Political Department, Meluhana Khlas.

(3) Rao Bahadur Raja Hari Singh of Mahajan is a Rathor Rajput of the Bika clan. Has received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government in 1911, and the title of Raja from the Darbar in 1912. Is a *tazimi sardar* and one of the four leading nobles of the State called "Sarayat". Is an intelligent man and was educated at the Mayo College. He was Secretary for the Public Works Department and Railway and is now Public Works Member of Council, Bikaner State. His estate consists of 97 villages, the estimated annual value of which is Rs 64,000. Is in favour with the Ruling Chief.

(4) **Rawat Man Singh of Rawatsar** is a Rathor Rajput of the Kandhalot clan. Has received no title from the British Government. Is a *tazimi sardar* known as the Rawat of Rawatsar. Is one of the four leading nobles or "Sarayat", and is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His estate comprises 25 villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 30,000.

(5) **Rao Kan Singh of Bhukarka** is a Rathor Rajput of the Bika clan. Has no title from Government. Received the title of Rao from the Darbar in 1912. Is a *tazimi sardar* and *pattadar* of Bhukarka. Is known as the Thakur of Bhukarka. Is one of the four leading nobles of the State or "Sarayat" and a Member of the Advisory Committee. His estate consists of 33 villages, with an annual income of about Rs. 24,700. Is in favour with the Ruling Chief.

(6) **Rao Jeoraj Singh of Pugal** is a Bhati Rajput of the Pugalia clan. Has received no title. Is a *tazimi sardar* and is known as the Rao of Pugal. Is head of the Bhati Rajputs in Bikaner and the daughters of his house have constantly been married to Ruling Chiefs of Bikaner. His estate comprises 31 villages and yields an annual income of about Rs. 22,000. Is a minor.

(7) **Thakur Pratap Singh of Churu** is a Rathor Rajput of the Kandhalot clan. Has received no title. Is a *tazimi sardar* and *pattadar* of Kuchor, and is commonly known as the Churu Thakur. His family were once *pattadars* of the Churu estate, but were deprived of it for opposing the Darbar. For their maintenance, they were given five villages, the income of which is small. Is in favour with the Ruling Chief.

(8) **Thakur Moti Singh of Sandwa** is a Rathor Rajput of the Bidawat clan. Has no title from Government. Is a *tazimi sardar* known as the Thakur of Sandwa. Holds no office. His estate consists of 10 villages, with an annual income of about Rs. 12,500. Has at present incurred the displeasure of the Bikaner Darbar.

(9) **Thakur Govind Singh of Bai** is a Rathor Rajput of the Bika clan. Has received no title. Is a *tazimi sardar* known as the Thakur of Bai.

(10) **Rao Bahadur Raja Jeoraj Singh of Reri** is a Tonwar Rajput. Received the title of Raja from the Darbar in 1912, and the title of Rao Bahadur from British Government on 1st January, 1913. Is a *tazimi sardar* and *pattadar* of Reri. Is known as Raja Jeoraj Singh. Is in favour with the Maharaja, and his sons are His Highness' constant attendants. Is related by marriage to the Maharaja, and his daughter is married to the Maharaja of Jaipur. His estate yields a revenue of more than Rs. 7,500. Was appointed a Member of the State Council on 20th April, 1903. Is in high favour with the Ruling Chief.

(11) **Thakur Sultan Singh of Sanwatsar** is a Tonwar Rajput and father-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja. Is a Member of the Advisory Committee.

(12) **Kunwar Prithviraj Singh of Sanwatsar** is a Tonwar Rajput. Is a cousin of His Highness the Maharaja. He was Secretary for the Military Department, Mehakma Khas; Officer in charge Gajner; and Officer Shikar-Khana. He is now Aide-de-camp to His Highness the Maharaja. Holds the local rank of Major.

(13) **Thakur Sardul Singh of Bakshen** is a Rathor Rajput and a *tazimi sardar*. He was Secretary for the Revenue and Financial Department, Mehakma Khas, and is now the Revenue Member of Council, and the President of the Board of Revenue.

(14) **Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singh of Satasar** is a Bhati Rajput closely related to the family of Rao of Pugal into whose house the Rulers of Bikaner have married from time to time. He was an Aide-de-camp to the Maharaja and Secretary for the Military Department, Mehakma Khas, and is now the Military Member of Council. Received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government in 1915.

(15) **Raj Kunwar Bhairon Singh** is the son of Rao Bahadur Raja Jeoraj Singh of Reri. Has been Assistant Military Secretary; Commandant Dungar Lancers; Comptroller of the Household; and is now in charge of Palace Department and Aide-de-camp to His Highness the Maharaja.

(16) **Thakur Chandar Singh** is a Rathor Rajput of the Bidawat clan. Has received no title from Government or from the Darbar. Is known as the Thakur of Kanwari. He received his education first at the Walter Nobles' School, Bikaner, and then at the Mayo College, Ajmer, whence he passed the Higher Diploma examination. He joined the State service as Personal Assistant to the Home Member of Council, and is now the Assistant Comptroller of the Household.

(17) Thakur Hari Singh is a Rathor Rajput of the Bika clan. Has received no title. Is a *tazimi sardar* known as the Sidmukh Thakur. Has held no office, was educated at the Mayo College. Is believed to be in favour with the Ruling Chief.

(18) Kunwar Jeoraj Singh of Sheruna is a Rathor Rajput of the Manohar Dasot family of the Bidawat clan. Is a *tazimi pattadar*. He was Assistant Commandant, State Infantry (now Sadul Light Infantry); Senior Assistant Commandant of the Ganga Risala; and is now Commandant, Ganga Risala. He is also an Honorary Aide-de-camp to His Highness the Maharaja.

(19) Rawat Madho Singh is a Rathor Rajput of the Kandhalot clan. Has received no title from Government. Is a *tazimi sardar* known as the Rawat of Jaitpur. Was born in 1882, and was educated at the Mayo College.

(20) Thakur Ram Singh is a Rathor Rajput of the Bidawat clan. Has received no title. Is a *tazimi sardar* known as the Thakur of Gopalpura. Has held no office. Has at present incurred the displeasure of the Darbar.

(21) Thakur Sardul Singh is a Rathor Rajput of the Bika clan. Has received no title. Is a *tazimi sardar* commonly known as the Thakur of Jasana. Has held no office.

(22) Thakur Bijey Singh is a Rathor Rajput of the Bika clan. Has received no title from Government or from the Darbar. Is known as the Thakur of Sankhu. Has not held office. His loyalty is doubtful, and he is not at present in favour with the Ruling Chief.

(23) Rao Bahadur Thakur Dip Singh is a Rathor Rajput of the Bika clan, and younger brother of the Thakur of Gharsisar. Has received from Government the title of Rao Bahadur; the Order of British India, 2nd class; the Kaiser-i-Hind medal, 2nd class; and the Jubilee and Chitra medais. Is Assistant Adjutant of the Imperial Cadet Corps. Is out of favour with the Maharaja.

(24) Thakur Sheonath Singh is a Rathor Rajput of the Bika clan. Has received no title. Is a *tazimi sardar* known as the Thakur of Niman. Has held no office.

(25) Kunwar Baney Singh of Motasar is a *pattadar-tazimi*. He is a Bhati Rajput. He was Aide-de-camp to His Highness and Officer in charge Gajner and Shikar-Khana Office; and is now Secretary in the Military Department, Mehakma Khas; and Military Secretary to His Highness. Has the rank of Major in His Highness' Army.

IV (1) Rai Bahadur Babu Kamta Prasad, B.A., is a Kayastha of the Benares District. Has been in the Bikaner Darbar's service since 1st April, 1898. Received the honour of *tazim* from the Darbar in 1912, and the title of Rai Bahadur from British Government on 1st January, 1913. Served as Head Master, Darbar High School; Assistant to the Diwan; Assistant Private Secretary to His Highness and Under-Secretary in the Mehakma Khas. He was Secretary for the Home Department, Mehakma Khas, and is now Home Member of Council, Bikaner State. Is in favour with the Maharaja.

(2) Babu Nihal Singh has been in Bikaner State service since 1889. Was Judge of the Appeal Court, and is now 2nd Judge of the Chief Court, and is in favour with the Ruling Chief.

(3) Munshi Fateh Singh has been in the State service since 1885. He served as Reader of the Council; Tahsildar of Sardarshahr; Revenue Officer; Nazim of Sujangarh. He is now the 3rd Judge of the Chief Court.

(4) Babu Sheo Gulam, a native of Jaipur. Has served the Bikaner State since 1894 as a clerk in the Regency Council Office; Head clerk, Council Office; Head clerk, Mehakma Khas Office; Superintendent, Mehakma Khas Office; Officer, Court of Wards; Inspector-General of Customs and Excise. He is now Secretary for the Revenue Department, Mehakma Khas, and is in favour with the Maharaja.

(5) Babu Kripa Shanker, M.A., joined the State service as Superintendent, Mehakma Khas Office, in October, 1906. He was Under-Secretary, Mehakma Khas; 2nd Judge of the Chief Court; and is now the Chief Judge of the Chief Court, Bikaner. He was formerly 3rd Master in the Agra College, and Superintendent, Agra College Boarding House. Is in favour with the Maharaja.

(6) Diwan Bahadur Seth Sir Kastur Chand Daga, Rai Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maheshri Mahajan of the Daga clan. Has received the titles of Rai Bahadur and Diwan Baha-

dur from Government as well as the Kaisar-i-Hind medal, 2nd class, and the K.C.I.E. Is known as Seth Kastur Chand. Is the head of a leading firm of bankers, which carries on business in the Central Provinces, and at Bikaner. Enjoys an excellent reputation and is in favour with the Ruling Chief.

(7) Seth Chand Mal Dhadda, Oswal Mahajan. Is a well-to-do banker. Is in favour with the Ruling Chief.

KISHANGARH.

I. The Chief of the Kishangarh State is Major His Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Hindu, Rathor Rajput, born on the 1st November, 1884. Succeeded to the *gadi* on the 18th August, 1900.

The Chief.

II. (1) Maharaj Yagnarain Singh of Kerkeri succeeded his father, Maharaj Dixit Jawan Singh, in September, 1903. He holds an estate of eight villages of which two are alienated with an estimated income of Rs. 30,000. He was born on 26th January, 1893. Is a Rathor Rajput and cousin of His Highness the Maharaja.

Members of the ruling family.

(2) Maharaj Raghunath Singh, C.I.E., of Dhasuk, is a Hindu, Rathor Rajput. Holds the title of C.I.E. from Government. The title of Maharaj was conferred on him by the late Chief. Holds no office in the State. Has received a fair vernacular education. Is the young uncle of the Chief of Kishangarh.

III. (1) Raja Nonand Singh of Ralaota is a Hindu, Rathor Rajput. Is the descendant of a younger son of Maharaja Raj Singh. Born in about 1878. Has no title from the British Government. The title of Raja is conferred by the Darbar. Is known as Raja Nonand Singh of Ralaota. He is a *tazimdar*. Holds no office in the State.

Nobles.

(2) Thakur Bahadur Singh of Bhamolao, Hindu, Rathor Rajput of the Karamsot sub-clan. Has no title from the British Government. The title of *Ji* is conferred by the Darbar and he is known by the name of Thakur Sahib. Is a *tazimdar* and has the first seat in the Darbar on the Maharaja's right.

(3) Thakur Govind Singh of Sinodia, Hindu, Rathor Rajput. Has no title from the British Government. The title of *Ji* is conferred by the Darbar and he is known by the name of Thakur Sahib. Holds no office in the State. Is entitled to the first seat in Darbar to the left of the Chief. Has received education and is a man of good natural parts. Bears a high character and is a favourite with the Maharaja.

(4) Thakur Govind Singh of Narana is a Rathor Rajput of the Bhaptot clan. Holds no title from the British Government. The title of *Ji* is conferred by the Darbar. Holds a service *jagir* worth an estimated actual income of Rs. 5,500.

(5) Thakur Devi Singh of Chosla is a Rathor Rajput of the Jagnathat sub-clan. Holds no title from the British Government. The title of *Ji* is conferred by the Darbar. Holds a service *jagir* of the estimated value of Rs. 3,000.

(6) Thakur Sanwat Singh of Kotri is a Rathor Rajput of the Karamsot sub-clan. Descendant of Rao Jodha of Marwar. Holds no title from the British Government. The title of *Ji* is conferred by the Darbar. Is one of the first class nobles and holds a service *jagir* of nine horses.

(7) Thakur Sardar Singh of Khatoli is a Rathor Rajput of the Karamsot sub-clan. Holds no title from the British Government. The title of *Ji* is conferred by the Darbar. Is one of the first class nobles and holds a service *jagir* of seven horses.

(8) Thakur Ram Singh of Panderwada is a Rathor Rajput of the Bhaptot clan. Holds no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Holds no office in the State. Not in favour with the Chief. The *jagir* is of the estimated value of Rs. 1,700.

(9) Thakur Zorawar Singh of Kherian is a Rathor Rajput of the Bhaptot clan. Holds no title from the British Government. The title of *Ji* is conferred by the Darbar and he is known by the name of Thakur Sahib.

(10) Rao Raja Anand Singh holds no title from Government. The title of Rao Raja is conferred by the Darbar. Is a half-brother of His Highness the Maharaja and is a first class noble. A *jagir* of nine horses was conferred on him by the late Maharaja. Has a son Bijay Singh, born 1897, reading at the Mayo College.

IV. (1) Diwan Bahadur K. L. Paonasker, M.A., holds the title of Diwan Bahadur from Government. Has no title from Darbar. Is known by the name of Diwan Sahib and is Chief Member of Council.

Officials.

Is a Hindu Mahratta Brahman, Maharashtra. Officiated for sometime as Senior Professor of Mathematics, Government College, Jabalpur. Was Professor of Science and Mathematics in the Government College, Ajmer (December 1896 to June 1900). Officiated Head Master of the College from June, 1900 to July, 1901. Was on deputation as tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh, from June, 1901 to July, 1903. Acted as Honorary Instructor to the Imperial Cadet Corps for one year and a half. Was First Native Assistant to the Principal, Mayo College (July, 1903, to May, 1906). Was, for two years, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Ajmer. On deputation as Revenue Member of Council, Kishangarh, from March, 1906. Confirmed Chief Member of Council, October, 1906. Is in favour with His Highness.

(2) Maharaj Ratan Singh is a Rathor Rajput of Jodhpur family. Holds no title from the British Government. The title of Maharaj is conferred by the Darbar. Is a Home Member of Council.

(3) Bhat Madan Mohan is a Srimali Brahman, holds no title from Government, but that of Bhat from the Darbar. Is known as Bhatji. Was formerly Treasury Officer.

(4) Kavishwar Jai Lal, Hindu, Brahman, holds no title from the British Government, but that of Kavishwar from the Darbar. Is known as Kaviraj Jai Lal. Holds the office of Court Poet and Hakim Tawarikh. Is a poet and author of several Hindi works also a Sanskrit scholar and physician. In favour with the Maharaja.

(5) Munshi Laxmi Narain is a Hindu, Kayastha, holds no title from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is known by the name of Munshiji, and holds the post of Mir Munshi.

(6) Prohit Bridhi Chand is a Pushkarna Brahman, holds no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is Treasury Officer.

(7) Kunwar Ramnath Singh is a Rathor Rajput of the Sakatsinghot sub-clan, holds no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is known as Kunwar Sahib and holds the post of Bakshi Fauj.

(8) Kunwar Ranjit Singh is a Rathor Rajput of the Sagalsinghot sub-clan, holds no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is known by the name of Kunwar Sahib. Holds the post of Hakim Faujdari.

(9) Rajwin Sheo Singh is a Rathor Rajput, holds no title from the British Government. The title of *Ji* is conferred by the Darbar and he is known by the name of Bakshiji. He is Bakshi Jagir.

(10) Prohit Shridhar is a Pushkarna Brahman, holds no title from the British Government or from the Darbar. Holds the post of First Assistant to Revenue Member.

(11) Balkrishna Saran Deoji is a Hindu, Gaur Brahman, has no title from the British Government, but holds that of Sakal Mahant Shiromani Goswami Maharaj from Darbar. Is known as Sriji Maharaj of Salemabad. Holds the office of Chief High Priest of the Nimbarak Vaishnav sect. Is the highest ecclesiastical authority of his sect in the whole of India and has his Headquarters at Salemabad. Is held in very great respect by the Ruling Chiefs and nobles of Rajputana as well as in other parts of India.

Religious preceptor.

UDAIPUR.

I. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Sisodia Rajput, Hindu. Born in December 1849. Succeeded to the *gadi* on the 24th December, 1884, on the death, without natural or adopted heir, of Maharana Sajjan Singh, by the unanimous choice of the family and leading men of the State. His father was the late Dal Singh,

The Chief.

Maharaj of Seorati. His Highness employs no Minister for the administration of the State, but personally supervises the administration. He was created a G.C.S.I. in 1887 and a G.C.I.E. in 1911.

II. (1) Bhopal Singh, Maharaj Kunwar, Sisodia Rajput, Hindu, is the only surviving son of the Ruling Chief. He was born on the 22nd

Members of the ruling family.

February, 1884. Having suffered from ill health, since a child, he has received but little education and is not entrusted by his father with any share in the administration of the State. Though married he has no child.

(2) Surat Singh, Maharaj of Karjali, Sisodia Rajput, Hindu, of the Ranawat clan, sub-clan Sagramsingot. Brother of the Ruling Chief. Was born on the 15th May, 1845, and succeeded to the Karjali estate, which consists of 22 villages, with a revenue of about Rs. 22,000, by adoption in 1857. The estate is administered by his 2nd son (the eldest son having succeeded to the Seorati Jagir) Kunwar Laehhman Singh. Is somewhat eccentric in his habits and not on good terms with his brother.

(3) Himmat Singh, Maharaj of Seorati, Sisodia Rajput, Hindu, of the Ranawat clan, sub-clan Sagramsingot. Is a nephew of the Ruling Chief, being the son of Maharaj Surat Singh of Karjali, a brother of His Highness. Was adopted by the late Maharaj Guj Singh, His Highness' eldest brother, whom he succeeded as Maharaj of Seorati in December, 1902. Has no concern with the administration of the State and little influence. The estate consists of 18 villages of the annual value of about Rs. 45,000. He also holds in *jagir* two villages in the Nimbahera district of the Tonk State.

III. (1) Dule Singh, Raj Rana of Sadri, Hindu, Rajput of Jhala clan, sub-clan

Makana. First class Noble. Succeeded by adoption to the

Nobles.

Bari Sadri estate on the death of his uncle, Rai Singh, in

June, 1897. The estate consists of 89 villages, with an annual rental of about Rs. 60,000. The families of Bari Sadri and Dilwara are closely related, and the Chiefs of Mewar have sometimes given their daughters in marriage to the Jhala Raj of Sadri. Holds nominally the first rank among the feudatories of Mewar, and is allowed to use the ensigns of State.

(2) Nahar Singh, Rao of Bedla, Hindu, Rajput of the Chauhan clan, sub-clan Purbia. First class Noble. Was born on 27th August, 1895, and succeeded to the estate, which consists of 115 villages, with the annual income of about Rs. 80,000, on the death of his father, Karan Singh, in August, 1900. Is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The Rao of Bedla ranks second among the nobles of Mewar. The estate is at present nominally under the management of the Darbar during the minority of the Rao. His great-grandfather, Rao Bakhat Singh, was a man of remarkable character, noted for his high integrity and ability and for his loyalty to the Maharana and to the British Government. The Bedla family claims descent from Prithvi Raj, the last Hindu King of Delhi, their ancestors having taken refuge at Chitor after the conquest of Delhi by Shahab-ud-din in 1193.

(3) Jawan Singh, Rawat of Kotharia, died. His successor has not yet been nominated.

(4) Onar Singh, Rawat of Salumbar, Hindu, Sisodia Rajput of the Chandawat clan, sub-clan Kishnawat. First class Noble. Was born in October, 1864, and succeeded to the estate, which consists of 175 villages, with an annual revenue of about Rs. 80,000, by adoption on the demise of Rawat Jodh Singh in 1901. The Rawat of Salumbar is the descendant of Rawat Chonda, the elder son of Rana Laksh Singh or Lakha, who yielded his right to the Mewar succession in favour of his younger brother, Mokai, the offspring of a Marwar princess (about A.D. 1400). He pays no tribute to the Darbar.

(5) Kesri Singh, Rao Sawai, of Bijolia, Hindu, Rajput of the Punwar clan, sub-clan Rajsingot. First class Noble. Was born in April, 1902, succeeded to the estate, which consists of 90 villages, with an income of about Rs. 72,000, on the death of his father, Prithi Singh, in November, 1913.

(6) Bijey Singh, Rawat of Deogarh, Hindu, Sisodia Rajput of the Chandawat clan, sub-clan Sungawat. First class Noble. Was born in 1891, and succeeded to the estate, which consists of 216 villages, with a revenue of about Rs. 1,50,000, in December, 1900, by adoption on the death of Rawat Kishan Singh. Was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The estate is managed by the Darbar during the minority of the Rawat.

(7) **Anup Singh, Rawat Sawai of Begun, Hindu, Sisodia Rajput of the Chandawat clan, sub-clan Meghawati.** First class Noble. The estate consists of 165 villages, with an income of about Rs. 60,000. He was born in 1889, and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, Megh Singh, on the 26th July, 1905.

(8) **Jaswant Singh, Raj Rana of Dilwara, Hindu, Rajput of the Jhala clan, sub-clan Makana.** First class Noble. Was born in June, 1903, and succeeded to the estate in August, 1913, by selection of the Darbar, on the death without an heir of Raj Rana, Main Singh of Dilwara. The estate, which consists of 81 villages, with an annual income of Rs. 90,000, is under the management of the Darbar owing to the minority of the Raj Rana.

(9) **Sheo Nath Singh, Rawat of Amet, Hindu, Sisodia Rajput of the Chandawat clan, sub-clan Jagawat.** First class Noble. Was born on the 11th December, 1869, and succeeded his father, Rawat Chatar Singh, in 1874. Was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The estate, which consists of 46 villages, with an income of about Rs. 35,000, is badly managed and is in debt.

(10) **Raj Singh, Rawat of Meja, Hindu, Sisodia Rajput of the Chandawat clan, sub-clan Jagawat.** First class Noble. Was born on the 5th September, 1875, and succeeded to the estate, which consists of 15 villages, with an annual income of about Rs. 32,000, on the death of his father, Amar Singh, on 4th September, 1896. The creation of the Rawat of Meja, as a first class noble equal in rank with Amet, is a modern one. The present Rawat is a Member of the Mahendraj Sabha or Chief Court of the State.

(11) **Dalpat Singh, Raj of Gogunda, Hindu, Rajput of the Jhala clan, sub-clan Makana.** First class Noble. Holds an estate of 18 villages, with an annual income of about Rs. 30,000. Was born in August, 1887, and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, Pirthvi Singh, in June, 1910.

(12) **Kesri Singh, Rawat of Kanor, Hindu, Sisodia Rajput of the Sarangdewat sub-clan.** First class Noble. Was born on the 22nd June, 1884, and succeeded his uncle, Nahar Singh, by adoption in June, 1912. Holds an estate of 110 villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 40,000.

(13) **Madho Singh, Maharaj of Bhindar, Hindu, Sisodia Rajput of the Saktawat clan, sub-clan Bhanawat.** First class Noble. Was born on the 14th August, 1893, and succeeded his father, Kesri Singh, in October, 1900. The estate consists of 100 villages, with an income of about Rs. 60,000, and is at present under the management of the Darbar owing to the minority of the Maharaj. Was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and obtained the College Diploma.

(14) **Govind Singh, Thakur of Bednor, Hindu, Rajput of the Rathor clan, sub-clan Mertia.** First class Noble. Was born on the 4th September, 1871, and succeeded his grandfather, Thakur Kesri Singh, in 1889. Was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. Is a man of considerable ability. The estate consists of 158 villages of the annual value of about Rs. 90,000. The family is descended from Rao Duda, a younger son of Rao Jodha of Jodhpur.

(15) **Takhat Singh, Rawat of Bansī, Hindu, Sisodia Rajput of the Saktawat sub-clan.** Was born in 1879, and succeeded his father, Man Singh, in 1887. The Bansī estate is comprised of 59 villages of the annual value of about Rs. 30,000.

(16) **Indra Singh, Rawat of Bhainsrorgarh, Hindu, Sisodia Rajput of the Chandawat clan, sub-clan Kishnawat.** First class Noble. Was born on the 24th August, 1875, and succeeded to the estate, which consists of 119 villages of the annual value of about Rs. 1,00,000, by adoption on the death of Rawat Partab Singh, in February, 1897.

(17) **Lal Singh, Rao of Parsoli, Hindu, Rajput of the Chauhan clan, sub-clan Purbia.** First class Noble. The estate, which consists of 46 villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 25,000, is at present managed by the Darbar. He was born in 1897, and succeeded his grandfather, Ratan Singh, on the 23rd December, 1903. Is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The Parsoli family is an offshoot from the house of Bedla.

(18) **Kishor Singh, Rawat of Korabar, Hindu, Sisodia Rajput of the Chandawat sub-clan.** Was born in 1879, and he succeeded his father, Jet Singh, in 1895. Holds an estate of 69 villages, yielding an annual income of Rs. 50,000. The Korabar family is an offshoot of that of Salmbar. The Rawat pays no tribute to the Darbar.

(19) **Ranjit Singh, Rawat of Asind**, Hindu, Sisodia Rajput of the Chandawat clan. Is a son of the late Rawat Jet Singh of Korabar and was adopted by Rawat Arjun Singh whom he succeeded in 1896. Was born in September, 1884. The Asind estate is comprised of 72 villages of the annual income of about Rs. 1,00,000.

(20) **Lachman Singh, Thakur of Sardargarh**, Hindu, Rajput of the Dhodhia clan, sub-clan Indra Bhanot. First class Noble. Holds an estate of 26 villages, with an income of about Rs. 33,000. Was born in December, 1892. He succeeded his father, Thakur Sohan Singh, in December, 1912. The Sardargarh family is among the oldest of the feudatories of Mewar.

(21) **Amar Singh, Raja, of Banera**, Hindu, Sisodia Rajput of the Ranawat clan, sub-clan Rajsingot. First class Noble. Holds an estate of 114 villages, with an estimated income of about Rs. 1,10,000. Was born in 1886, and succeeded his father, Akhai Singh, in December, 1908. Is connected with the ruling family of Mewar and enjoys certain privileges not possessed by other nobles of Mewar.

(22) **Goverdhan Lalji, Shrman Tikayat Maharaj Sri 108 Sri of Nathdwara**, Hindu, Brahman. First class Noble. Is head of the Vallabh Acharya sect of Brahmans and the guardian (Maharaj Goswamiji) of the famous Vaishnavite Shrine of Nathdwara, which contains the original image of Krishna that was worshipped at Muthra ever since his deification about 2,000 years ago. Was born in 1862. Is a well-educated and courteous gentleman, and is looked upon with extreme veneration by all classes of Hindus. Is exempt from appearance in Civil Courts.

IV. (1) **Panna Lalji, Rai, Mehta, C.I.E.**, Hindu, Oswal Mahajan of the Bachawat clan. An official whose ancestors have often held the position of Pardhan (Chief Minister) in the Mewar State. Received from the British Government the title of Rai on the 1st January, 1877, and was created a Companion of the most eminent order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January, 1887. Resigned his post of Chief Ministerial Officer in February, 1895. Holds a *jagir* of six villages of the annual value of about Rs. 10,000.

(2) **Sukhdeo Prasad, Rao Bahadur, Pandit**, Hindu, Brahman, a Kashmiri Pandit. Has received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government and the Kaisar-i-Hind medal of the 1st class, and is a C.I.E. Is Senior Member of the Mchakma Khas. An able officer who bears a good character.

(3) **Ratan Singh, Rao of Jawas**, Hindu, Sambri Chauhan, is one of the Bhumia Chiefs of Mewar. Was born in 1877, and adopted by the late Rao Amar Singh, whom he succeeded in 1894. The Jawas estate covers an area of 490 square miles and the 55 villages yield an annual revenue of about Rs. 30,000 (local coin).

(4) **Badan Singh, Rao of Para**, Hindu, Sambri Chauhan, is one of the Bhumia Chiefs of Mewar. Was born in 1876, and succeeded his father, Lakshman Singh, in 1893. The estate consists of 32 villages of the annual value of about Rs. 12,000 (local coin).

(5) **Ranjit Singh, Rao of Madri**, Hindu, is one of the Bhumia Chiefs of Mewar. Was born in 1865, and succeeded his brother, Bakhtawar Singh, in March, 1911. The estate consists of 9 villages of the annual value of about Rs. 6,000 (local coin).

(6) **Sheo Singh, Rao of Jura**, Hindu, Purbia Chauhan, is one of the Girasia Chiefs of Mewar. Was born in 1865, and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, Zorawar Singh, on the 22nd May, 1900. The Jura estate consists of 22 villages of the approximate annual revenue of Rs. 20,000 (local coin).

(7) **Arjun Singh, Runna, of Panarwa**, Hindu, is one of the Girasia Chiefs of Mewar. Was born in 1861, and succeeded his father, Bhawani Singh, in 1881. The estate is comprised of 60 villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 12,000 (local coin).

(8) **Kishor Singh, Rao, of Oghna**, Hindu, is one of the Girasia Chiefs of Mewar. Was born in 1884, and succeeded his father, Amar Singh, in 1905. The Oghna estate consists of 17 villages of the annual value of about Rs. 11,000 (local coin).

DUNGARPUR.

I. His Highness Rai Rayan Maharawal Sri ^{Lajpura} ~~Sir~~ ^{Bijaya} Singh Bahadur, ~~K.C.I.E.~~, is a Sisodia Rajput, Hindu, descended from the

The Chief.

ruling family of Mewar. He was born on the 17th July, 1887, and succeeded his grandfather, Maharawal ^{Sir} ~~Uda~~ Singh, on the 13th February, 1908. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief on the 27th February, 1909. He was made a K.C.I.E. in June, 1912. He has two sons who are minors ^{brothers}.

II. (1) Fateh Singh, Thakur, Hindu, is a Sisodia Rajput, a *tazimi* noble of the State and one of the Havelis (relatives of the Maharawal). He was born on the 2nd July, 1887, and succeeded to the estate

Nobles.

of Nandli, on his grandfather's death, in 1905. He is commonly known as the Thakur of Nandli, an estate with an annual income of about Rs. 1,700. ⁶⁰⁰

(2) ^{Shimabhu} Singh, Thakur, Hindu, is a Sisodia Rajput, a *tazimi* noble of the State and one of the Havelis (relatives of the Maharawal). He was born on the 21st November, 1884, and succeeded his ^{father} ~~cousin~~ as Thakur of Sabli, which yields an annual income of about Rs. 550. He is commonly known as Thakur of Sabli.

(3) Parbat Singh, Maharaj, Hindu, is a Sisodia Rajput, a *tazimi* noble of the State and one of the Havelis (relatives of the Maharawal). He was born on the 28th April, 1880, and succeeded to the estate of Ora on the death of his uncle. His annual income is about Rs. 1,300. He is commonly known by the title of Maharaj of Ora.

(4) Kishan Singh, Thakur, Hindu, is a Chauhan Rajput, the premier *tazimi* noble and the most powerful of the *jagirdars* of the State. He was born on the 24th November, 1880, and succeeded in 1904, his brother, Dalpat Singh, as Thakur of Bankora, an estate which yields an annual income of about Rs. 16,500. He is a descendant of the Chauhan Raja Prithvi Raj of Delhi, and is commonly known as the Thakur of Bankora.

(5) ^{Zorawar} Singh, Thakur, Hindu, is a Chauhan Rajput of the sub-*clan* Prithvi Rajot and a *tazimi* noble of the State. He was born on the 16th ^{30th June 1872} ~~May~~ 1866, and in 1885, succeeded his father as Thakur of Peit, which yields an annual income of about Rs. 5,000. He is commonly known as the Thakur of Peit.

(6) Dhirat Singh, Thakur, Hindu, is a Chauhan Rajput of the sub-*clan* Prithvi Rajot and a *tazimi* noble of the State. He was born on the 12th February, 1865, and succeeded his uncle, Bakhat Singh, as Thakur of Bichiwara, which estate yields an annual income of about Rs. 4,000. He is commonly known as the Thakur of Bichiwara.

(7) Kesri Singh, Thakur, Hindu, is a Chauhan Rajput and a *tazimi* noble of the State. He was born on the 30th March, 1871, and succeeded to the estate of Thakurda on the death of his father. He is commonly known as the Thakur of Thakurda, an estate yielding an annual income of about Rs. 7,500.

III. Rawat Ganesh Ram, Rai Bahadur, Hindu (Khandelwal Rawat Mahajan), has been Diwan of the State since 1902, his services having been ^{lent} ~~lent~~ by Government to the State in that year. He is a resident of Beawar (Merwara), and a Tahsildar (seconded) of the Ajmer-Merwara Commission. He was granted the title of Rai Bahadur by the British Government in June, 1906.

Official.

BANSWARA.

I. His Highness Ray Rayan Maharawal Sri Prithi Singh Bahadur is a Sisodia Rajput, Hindu, descended from the ruling family of Mewar. He was born in 1888, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1913, as the eldest son of late Maharawal Shimbhu Singh. He has two sons, born in 1909 and 1914, respectively. He was invested with the full powers of a Ruling Chief in March, 1914.

The Chief.

II. (1) Raghunath Singh, Maharaj, Hindu, is a Sisodia Rajput of the Ahara sub-*clan*. He was born in 1881, and succeeded his grandfather, Fateh Singh, in 1891, as Maharaj of Khandu. He has been a Member of the State Council since 1904. He is called the Bhai of Khandu being

Nobles.

closely related to the Ruling Chief to whose family the Khandu line is the next in succession. The head of the family is accorded by custom the courtesy title of Maharaj. The estate has an annual revenue of Rs. 15,000.

(2) **Partab Singh, Thakur, Hindu**, is a Chauhan Rajput of the Kalianmalot clan. He is a minor (born on 14th September, 1901), and succeeded to the late Thakur Kishor Singh on the latter's demise in March, 1911. He is generally called Thakur of Molan or Motagaon. This house was at one period the most wealthy and influential in Banswara, and two of the principal nobles of the State, Garhi and Arthuna, are junior branches of the Molan family. The estate, owing to the confiscation of portions of it, has for some years past yielded a revenue of Rs. 4,000 only. The Thakur is entitled to the first seat on right of the Chief in Darbar.

(3) ^{His name is} **Rao Singh, Rao, Hindu**, is a Chauhan Rajput of the Karingot sub-clan. He was born ^{on 10-9-1914} in 1888. He is son of Thakur Amar Singh of the Gamra family in Dungarpur, and succeeded the late ~~Rao Sangram Singh in the Garhi estate by adoption in 1905.~~ ^{He is son of Rao Singh on the 27th October 1915.} The Garhi Rao is the most powerful noble in Banswara. His estate yields an income of about Rs. 63,000. He also holds a *jagir* of about Rs. 7,000 in the neighbouring State of Dungarpur.

(4) ¹⁸⁸⁵ **Udai Singh, Rao, Hindu**, is a Rathor Rajput of the Ranawat sub-clan. He was born in 1857, and succeeded his father, ¹⁹¹⁶ ~~Zorawar Singh~~, in 1911, as the Chief of Kushalgarh. He is fairly well-educated and interests himself in the management of his Chiefship. The Chief of Kushalgarh is nominally one of the principal nobles of Banswara, but in 1868, Government decided that the Banswara Darbar should refrain from all interference in the Kushalgarh Estate, and that the Rao, though continuing to render certain specified allegiance and to pay annual tribute to the Banswara Darbar should, in future, correspond direct with the Political Officer at Banswara, and be practically independent. The revenue of Kushalgarh is estimated at about Rs. 75,000, excluding the income of the two subordinate *jagirdars* of Tamesra and Churabar (or Ramgarh), who are near relatives of the Chief (though not on very good terms with him) and enjoy revenues of about Rs. 8,000 each.

~~(111) Sri Ram Dixit, Pandit, Hindu, Gaur Brahman, has been ^{since} ~~Member~~ of the State since June, 1911. He was born in 1870 in Surajpur, Meerut District. He is a graduate (B.A.) of the Allahabad University, and a Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Prior to taking service with the Banswara Darbar, he served as Vakil to the Mewar Darbar with the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts; as Judicial Officer, Dungarpur State; and as Secretary to the Maharaj Kunwar of the Partabgarh State. On leaving the latter appointment he received, from His Highness the Maharawat of Partabgarh, the honour of *tazim*. He was granted the title *Rai Bahadur* by the British Government in January 1916.~~

PARTABGARH.

I. His Highness Maharawat Sir Raghunath Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E. is a th ~~Sisodia Rajput, Hindu, of the Sinhawat sub-clan, descended from the ruling family of Mewar. He was born in 1859 and succeeded Maharawat Udai Singh by adoption on the 18th February, 1890. His natural father was Maharaj Kushal Singh of Arnod (an estate in Partabgarh). He was made a K.C.I.E. in December, 1911. Though the titular Chief of the State, he has made over the powers of administration to his son Maharaj Kunwar Man Singh.~~

II. (1) **Man Singh, Maharaj Kunwar, Hindu, Sisodia Rajput**, is the elder son and heir-apparent of the Maharawat. He was born in 1885 and was educated at the Mayo College. He has one son, **Ram** (or **Narbir**) Singh, born in 1907. The Maharaj Kunwar has, with his father's approval, been supervising the State administration since May, 1905.

(1) ^{Members of the ruling family.} **Gordhan Singh, Maharaj Kunwar, Hindu, Sisodia Rajput**, is the younger son of the Maharawat. He was born in 1900, and is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has received from his father the *jagir* of Arnod, worth about Rs. 10,000 a year, the present Chief having been himself Maharaj of Arnod until selected to succeed the late Maharawat Udai Singh.

III. (1) **Hindu Singh, Thakur, Hindu**, is a Sisodia Rajput of the Sinhawat sub-elan. He is the senior noble of the State and sits first on the right hand of the Maharawat in Darbar. He succeeded to the Thakurate of Dhamotar on the death of his father, Kesri Singh, in 1894. On the death of a Partabgarh Chief, the Thakur of Dhamotar has the right to take charge of the affairs of the State and to instal the new Ruler. The estate, which consists of 11 villages and is somewhat involved, has a revenue of about Rs. 2,3000.

Nobles.

(2) **Ratan Singh, Thakur, Hindu**, is a Sisodia Rajput of the Ranawat sub-elan and ranks as second noble in the State. He succeeded his father, ~~the late Thakur Ratan Singh~~ ^{The late Thakur Ratan Singh}, as Thakur of Raipur in 1875. The revenue of his estate, which comprises 59 villages, is about Rs. 9,880. The Thakur of Raipur occupies the first seat in the Darbar on the left of the Chief. ~~He died in 1895, and the question of his succession is under the Darbar's consideration.~~

SHAHPURA.

I. **Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singh, K.C.I.E.**, is a Sisodia Rajput, Hindu, of the Ranawat sub-elan. Was born on the 7th November, 1855, and succeeded to the *gadi*, on the death of Rajadhiraja Lachman Singh, on the 11th June, 1870. The Rajadhiraja is related to the ruling family of Udaipur. He attended the Coronation Darbars at Delhi in 1903 and 1911, and the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor in London in 1911, when he was also granted a private interview by His Majesty. He was created a K.C.I.E. in 1903.

The Chief.

II. (1) **Umed Singh, Raj Kunwar, Hindu**, Sisodia Rajput of the Ranawat sub-elan, the eldest son of the Chief of Shahpura. Was born on the 7th March, 1876. He was educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer. He assists the Rajadhiraja in the administration of the Chiefship and is styled *Musahib Ala*. He was married in 1896 to a daughter of the Chief of Khetri. He accompanied the Raja of Khetri in 1897, on a visit to England and was present at the principal Jubilee functions. He again visited England in 1900 and 1909. He has no child. He again married in December, 1914, the daughter of the late Raja Samarath Singh of Ralaota in Kishangarh.

Members of the ruling family.

(2) **Sardar Singh, Raj Kunwar, Hindu**, Sisodia Rajput of the Ranawat sub-elan, is the second son of the Chief of Shahpura. Was born in 1880 and finished his education in the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester in England. Holds a *jagir* of the villages of Dhanop, Badla and Kanda, which yield an annual revenue of about Rs. 12,000. He re-visited England in 1911 and 1912.

III. (1) **Jaswant Singh, Thakur of Khamor, Hindu**, Rathor Rajput of the Chandawat sub-elan, is the first in rank amongst the *jagirdars* of the Chiefship. Succeeded on the death of his father in December, 1914. His estate of Khamor yields an annual income of about Rs. 12,000.

Nobles.

(2) **Kesri Singh, Thakur of Birdaul, Hindu**, Rajawat Rajput. Was born in 1870, and succeeded his brother, Kalyan Singh, in April, 1911. The estate of Birdaul, in the Kaehola Pargana in Mewar, yields about Rs. 5,000 a year.

(3) **Udai Singh, Thakur of Thahnal, Hindu**, Sisodia Rajput of the Ranawat sub-elan, was born in 1894 and on the death of his uncle, Jawahir Singh, succeeded in 1896 to the *jagir* of Thahnal, which yields about Rs. 8,000 a year. Is being educated in the Mayo College.

BUNDI.

I. **Raghubir Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.**, His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi. Hara Rajput. Born 21st September, 1869, succeeded his father, Maharao Raja Ram Singh, on 28th March, 1889. Created K.C.S.I. in 1897; G.C.I.E. in 1901 and G.C.V.O. in 1912; the last honour being conferred personally by the King Emperor at Bombay in January, 1912. Possesses the 1903 and 1911 Darbar medals. Entertained the Queen Empress at Bundi in December, 1911.

The Chief.

II. **Iswari Singh, Maharaj, Hara Rajput.** Nephew of the Maharao Raja of Bundi. Members of the ruling family. Born 1893.

III. (1) **Hanwant Singh, Maharaj, Hara Rajput.** Killedar of the Fort of Nainwa, also *jagirdar* of Maghlana, annual value Rs. 5,251-6 and a Member of the State Council. A courteous Rajput gentleman. Born in 1836. Possesses the 1903 and 1911 Darbar medals.

Nobles.

(2) **Sheoraj Singh, Maharaj, Hara Rajput.** Has charge of the Bundi State Topkhana. Succeeded his father, Maharaj Nand Singh of Jalodi, in 1911. Born 1888.

IV. (1) **Manak Lal, Babu,** a retired Deputy Collector of the United Provinces. Is Diwan of the State and also Revenue Member of the State Council.

Officials.

(2) **Randhir Singh, Babu, Brahman, B.A. (Allahabad),** Finance Member of the State Council. Formerly Head Master of Bundi High School and afterwards Private Tutor to the late Maharaj Kunwar. Has *taxim* from the Darbar. Possesses the 1911 Darbar medal.

(3) The Members of the Bundi State Council are:—

- (i) Maharaj Hanwant Singh.
- (ii) Maharaj Hari Nath Singh.
- (iii) Babu Manak Lal.
- (iv) Babu Randhir Singh.
- (v) Bohra Purander.
- (vi) Bohra Hira Lal.

KOTAH.

(1) **Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,** Hara Rajput, Hindu, Ruling Chief. Born on the 15th September, 1873. Succeeded to the *gadi* on the 11th June, 1889.

The Chief.

II. **Maharaj Kunwar Bhim Singh,** the only son of the Chief, born on the 14th September, 1909.

III. The following nobles call for individual notice:—

(1) **Maharaja Sher Singh of Indargarh,** Hindu, Hara Rajput of the Indarsalot family. Usually called Maharaja of Indargarh. Is a Kotri Chief and the principal noble of the Kotah State; was born in 1873, and succeeded Maharaja Sangram Singh by adoption in 1879. Was educated at the Mayo College. The Kotri is the largest in the State consisting of 92 villages, with a population of 26,208 persons, and an annual revenue of Rs. 1,20,000.

Nobles.

(2) **Maharaja Gagan Sal of Balwan,** Hindu, Hara Rajput of the Bairisalot sub-clan. Known as Maharaja of Balwan one of the Kotri Sub-Chiefs subject to Kotah. Was born in 1847 and is a son of Thakur Ari Sal, a younger brother of the late Balwan Chief Maharaja Gopal Singh, whom he succeeded in 1881. Is a Rajput of the old type, poor but proud. The Balwan estate comprises 20 villages, with an income of Rs. 8,000.

(3) **Maharaja Balbir Singh of Khatoli,** Hindu, Hara Rajput of the Indersalot sub-clan. Commonly called Maharaja of Khatoli. Is a Kotri Sub-Chief and the head of the Amarsingot family. Was born in 1903, succeeded his grandfather, Maharaja Balwant Singh, who died on the 20th September, 1912, his father Aparbal Singh having died on the 8th July, 1912. The Khatoli Kotri consists of 30 villages, with an annual income of Rs. 50,000. The management of the minor's Kotri is in the hands of the State.

(4) **Maharaja Madho Singh of Gainta,** Hindu, Hara Rajput of the Hardawat sub-clan. Generally known as Maharaja of Gainta, an estate consisting of 15 villages, yielding an annual rental of Rs. 32,000. Is a Kotri Sub-Chief. Was born in 1870 and succeeded to the Kotri by adoption in 1881. Was educated at the Mayo College. Bears an excellent character.

(5) Thakur Sardul Singh of Karwar, Hindu, Hara Rajput of the Hardawat sub-clan. A Kotri Sub-Chief known as the Thakur of Karwar. Was born in 1874 and succeeded his father, Thakur Sobhag Singh, in 1898. Karwar is a small estate of seven villages, with an annual income of Rs. 12,500.

(6) Thakur Jai Singh of Pusod, Hindu, Hara Rajput of the Hardawat sub-clan. Known as the Thakur of Pusod. Was born in 1891, and succeeded his father in the Sub-Chiefship of the Kotri in 1894. The Pusod Kotri comprises six villages, yielding a revenue of Rs. 10,000.

(7) Thakur Lal Singh of Pipalda, Hindu, Hara Rajput of the Hardawat sub-clan. Usually called the Thakur of Pipalda. A Kotri Chief. Is the son of the late Thakur Guman Singh and succeeded him in March, 1900. Was born in September, 1898. The management of the minor's Kotri is in the hands of the State.

(8) Maharaja Devi Singh of Antarda, Hindu, Hara Rajput of the Makhamsingot sub-clan. Sub-Chief of one of the Kotris subject to Kotah. Generally called Maharaja of Antarda. Was born in 1862 and succeeded his father, Maharaja Sheodan Singh, in 1871. The estate is well-managed. It consists of the town of Antarda with six dependent villages and yields an annual revenue of Rs. 13,000.

(9) Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Nimola, Hindu, Hara Rajput of the Indarsalot sub-clan, is descended from the Indargarh family to the head of which the estate is subordinate and pays a tribute of Rs. 871-14 (Madhopuri currency). Was born in 1874 and succeeded his adoptive father, Maharaja Moti Singh, in 1900. The estate consists of one village, with an annual rental of Rs. 12,000, but lands yielding Rs. 1,000 are allotted to relatives. The Maharaja of Nimola holds the rank of a fourth grade Kotah Sardar.

Besides the eight Kotris and Nimola there are 28 *tazimi jagirdars* in Kotah, of whom the following call for individual notice:—

(10) Apji Gobind Singh of Koela, Hindu, Hara Rajput of the Madhani sub-clan. Generally known as Apji of Koela. Was born in 1887, and is the only son of the late Apji Pirthi Singh, Member of the State Council. The Koela estate consists of eight villages, with an annual rental of Rs. 27,000.

(11) Rao Bahadur Apji Amar Singh of Palaita, Hindu, Hara Rajput of the Mohansingot family, is one of the four principal nobles of the State. Generally known as Apji of Palaita. Was born in 1852. Is head of his clan and holds one of the largest *jagirs* in Kotah, was a Member of the State Council of Regency from 1877 to 1897. His *jagir* is excellently managed.

(12) Raj Bijay Singh of Kunari, Hindu, Jhala Rajput. Commonly known as Raj of Kunari. Is from Dilwara in Mewar and succeeded by adoption to the important *jagir* of the late Raj Rup Singh of Kunari. Was born in 1886, was for some years, until it was dissolved, a Member of the State Regency Council. Is in charge of the State Charity Department. His estate, yielding Rs. 25,000 a year, is well-managed.

(13) Maharaja Mahtab Singh of Bamulia, Hindu, Hara Rajput. Generally called Maharaja of Bamulia. He is son of Apji Mor Singh of Nipania, was born in 1903 and holds the *jagir* of Bamulia to which he was appointed on the 30 March, 1912, on the removal of Maharaja Deo Singh, who proved himself unfit. The management of the estate is in the hands of the Darbar. The *jagir* consists of five villages, yielding an annual income of Rs. 11,000.

(14) Pandit Ganpat Rao of Sarola, a Mahratta Brahman. Commonly called the Bara Panditji. His ancestors belonged to the Deccan. Is a prominent *jagirdar*. Was born in 1860. Bears a good reputation and is highly thought of by the Chief. His estate of Sarola is held to be the finest in Kotah. It consists of the township of Sarola and seven dependent villages, the annual revenue being Rs. 27,000.

(15) Thakur Moti Singh of Kachnaoda, Hindu, Hara Rajput of the Raimalot sub-clan. Commonly known as the Thakur of Kachnaoda. Was born in 1863 and succeeded his father, Thakur Nirpat Singh, in the *jagir* in 1876. His estate, which consists of Kachnaoda and two dependent villages, yields an annual rental of Rs. 7,377.

(16) Maharaja Beri Sal of Kherli, Hindu, Hara Rajput of the Madhani sub-clan. Known as Maharaja of Kherli. Was born in 1889, and succeeded to the *jagir* in

1912, on the death of his father, Maharaja Chaturbuj Singh. His estate consists of one village, with an annual rental of Rs. 1,500.

(17) **Thakur Sheodan Singh of Sarthal**, Hindu, Rathor Rajput of the Champawat sub-klan. Is commonly known as the Thakur of Sarthal. Formerly held the largest estate in Jhalawar, but on the restoration of Jhalawar territories to Kotah, he became a *jagirdar* of Kotah. Was born in 1878, and was educated at the Mayo College.

(18) **Kunwar Unkar Singh**, Hindu, is the son of Apji Amar Singh of Palaita and holds the appointment of General Superintendent of Police. Was born in 1872 and was educated at the Mayo College.

IV. The following officials call for individual notice :—

(1) **Diwan Bahadur Chaube Raghunath Das**,

Officials.

C.S.I., Hindu, Chaube Brahman, from Etawah. Generally known as Chaubeji. Was originally employed as a Tahsildar

in Alwar. He then came to Kotah and subsequently was appointed a Member of the State Council. On the grant of full powers to the Darbar and the breaking up of the Council, he was appointed Diwan of the State. Is an able and industrious man, enjoying the full confidence of the Maharao. Has been in Kotah for more than 30 years. Received the title of Diwan Bahadur on the 1st January, 1906, and was made a C.S.I. in June, 1912.

(2) **Rai Bahadur Munshi Sheo Pratab**, Hindu, Mathur Kayastha. Was born on the 28th November, 1854. Served under the Court of Wards in the Ajmer District in 1877-78. Was appointed English Master in the Mayo College at Ajmer in June 1881, and served in the College for about eight and half years. In October, 1889, he entered the Kotah State service as tutor to His Highness the Maharao. He now holds the posts of Director of Schools, Kotah State, and Private Secretary to His Highness. Received the title of Rai Bahadur from Government on the 1st January, 1907. Is commonly called "Master Sahib." Is an able, experienced officer and bears a very good reputation. Is in favour with the Chief.

(3) **Rai Bahadur Babu Durga Parshad**, Hindu, Mathur Kayastha, from the Jaipur State. Superintendent of Revenue. Received the title of Rai Bahadur from Government in June, 1909.

(4) **Pandit Bishanlal Kaul**, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu, Kashmiri Brahman. Was born on the 22nd October, 1876. His substantive appointment in British India was Registrar of the Small Cause Court and Sub-Registrar of Assurances, Ajmer. Is at present in Foreign service and holds the post of Judge, Kotah.

(5) **Rai Bahadur Munshi Bhairolal**, Hindu, Bhatnagar Kayastha. Is known as Hakim Fauj. Was born in 1859 and has been Hakim Fauj of the Kotah State since 1886. His ancestors are said to have served the State loyally and faithfully. Received the title of Rai Bahadur from the British Government in June, 1913. Is in favour with the Chief.

(6) **Khan Bahadur Mir Madar Ali**, Muhammedan. Was born in Sambat 1905 (1843-49 A.D.), and has been serving in the State since Sambat 1915 (1858-59 A.D.) Is commonly called Darogha Madar Ali. Is Superintendent of Ferry-boats and Gunijan Khana. The Government of India conferred on him the title of Khan Bahadur on the 1st January, 1900.

SIROHI.

I. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E.,

The Chief.

K.C.S.I., of Sirohi, Deora Chauhan Rajput. He was born on the 20th July, 1857, and succeeded to the *gadi* on the

24th November, 1875. Has received the hereditary distinction of Maharajadhiraja in honour of the Coronation Darbar of 1911. He has one son living, aged 26, and two daughters, married, respectively, to the late Maharawal Salivahan of Jaisalmer, and the present Raj Kunwar of Cutch.

II. **Maharaj Kunwar Sarup Singh**, who was born on the 27th September, 1888, is the

Members of the ruling family.

heir-apparent of Sirohi. Is at present Musahib Ala, Sirohi State, and learning administrative work.

III. (1) **Raj Sahiban Shambhu Singh** is a Chauhan Rajput of the Deora sept. Succeeded to the estate of Nandia in 1912. Is a minor and his estate is looked after by the State. Is prosecuting his studies at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Nobles.

(2) **Raj Sahiban Dalpat Singh** is a Chauhan Rajput of the Deora sept. Succeeded to the estate of Manadar in 1907. He was born in 1870. Has no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is commonly known as Raj Sahiban Dalpat Singh of Manadar. Bears a fair character. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and passed the University Entrance Examination. The estate of Manadar, which is worth about Rs. 12,000 a year, was wrongfully obtained by his father, the late Raj Sahiban Tej Singh, which gave rise to an insurrection in which lives and property were lost, and the country side was much disturbed. Dalpat Singh has acted as Judicial Officer of the Sirohi State, but holds no official post now.

(3) **Raj Sahiban Amar Singh of Ajhari** is the son of the late Zorawar Singh, a cousin of the Ruling Chief. He possesses an estate worth Rs. 3,000 a year. He was born in 1884.

(4) **Raj Sri Sheonath Singh** is a Chauhan Rajput of the Deora sept. Has no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is commonly known as Raj Sri Sheonath Singh, Thakur of Mandar, which estate he holds jointly with his cousin Sardar Singh. Was born in 1892.

(5) **Raj Sri Sardar Singh**, Chauhan Rajput of the Deora sept. Has received no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is commonly known as Raj Sri Sardar Singh, Thakur of Mandar. Was born in 1892.

(6) **Thakuran Raj Sri Abhai Singh**, Chauhan Rajput of the Deora sept. Succeeded the late Thakur Raj Sri Mul Singh. Is a minor and was, for a short time, educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The value of his estate (Padiv) is Rs. 8,000 a year.

(7) **Thakuran Raj Sri Megh Singh**, Chauhan Rajput of the Deora sept. Has no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is commonly known as Thakur Raj Sri Megh Singh of Jawal. Is of no special repute. His estate is worth about Rs. 2,000 a year.

(8) **Thakuran Raj Sri Mohabat Singh**, Chauhan Rajput of the Deora sept. Has no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is usually known as Thakuran Raj Sri Mohabat Singh of Nibaj. Succeeded to the Nibaj estate on the death of his father, Himmat Singh, in 1908. The estate consists of eight villages, yielding about Rs. 10,000 a year. He also owns three villages in Palanpur. Is of fair antecedents and repute. Was born in or about 1880.

(9) **Thakuran Raj Sri Rup Singh**, Chauhan Rajput of the Deora sept. Succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, Thakuran Raj Sri Laelman Singh, in May, 1912. Is commonly known as Thakuran Raj Sri Rup Singh of Motagaon. The estate is worth Rs. 3,000.

(10) **Thakuran Raj Sri Lal Singh** Chauhan Rajput of the Deora sept. Has no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is commonly known as Thakur Raj Sri Lal Singh of Rohua. His estate consists of 10 villages of the annual value of about Rs. 3,000. Also holds some villages in Palanpur. He bears a good character.

(11) **Thakuran Raj Sri Udai Raj**, Chauhan Rajput of the Deora sept. Has no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is commonly known as Thakuran Raj Sri Udai Raj of Bhatana. Was born in 1876. His father, Bharat Singh, when young, was in outlawry with his father, Nathu Singh, who for many years defied pursuit and kept the country disturbed.

(12) **Thakur Dungan Singh**, Chauhan Rajput of the Deora sept. Has no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is commonly known as Thakur Dungan Singh of Mandwara. The estate is worth Rs. 2,000 a year. Is of no particular repute.

(13) **Thakur Ajit Singh**, Chauhan Rajput of the Deora sept. Has no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Holds, besides one village in Palanpur, an estate in Sirohi of the annual value of Rs. 600, and is commonly known as Thakur Ajit Singh of Dabani; was born in the year 1880.

JAISALMER.

I. His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Jawahar Singh Bahadur of Jaisalmer. Jadon, Bhati Rajput. Born on 18th November, 1882. Was installed on the *gadi* on the 26th June, 1914, in succession to His Highness Maharawal Salivahan who died at Jaisalmer on the 11th April, 1914. Was educated at the Mayo College and was for sometime in the Imperial Cadet Corps. Has always been popular with all classes in the State, and is expected to make a wise and just Ruler.

II. (1) Thakur Dan Singh is a Bhati Rajput. He was born in 1888. Has no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is commonly known as Thakur Dan Singh of Lathi, which is an estate having an annual income of Rs. 1,000. Is natural brother of the late Chief, Salivahan of Jaisalmer, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(2) Thakur Sultan Singh is a Bhati Rajput. Has no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is commonly known as Rajvi Sultan Singh, Thakur of Nachna, an estate of 11 villages, with an annual income of Rs. 3,000. Was born in or about 1887, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(3) Thakur Man Singh, Bhati Rajput. Has no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is commonly known as Rajvi Man Singh, Thakur of Eta, an estate with an annual income of Rs. 1,250. Is of excellent repute and character. Was the adoptive father of Kunwar Jawahir Singh, who succeeded recently to the *gadi*. Is a very old man of ascetic habits.

(4) Thakur Gopal Singh, born 9th November, 1901. Son of Thakur Jaswant Singh, natural brother of the present Chief.

(5) Thakur Salim Singh is a Bhati Rajput. Has no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is commonly known as Rajvi Salim Singh, Thakur of Dudu. Used to associate with robbers and dacoits, but is believed to have mended his ways to some extent.

(6) Thakur Sheodan Singh is a Bhati Rajput. Has no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is commonly known as Thakur of Lakhmana. Was formerly Superintendent of the Sadar Adalat and Police, but resigned and now lives outside the State, chiefly in the Jhalawar and Bundi States. Is an intriguer and of bad repute.

(7) Rao Amar Singh is a Bhati Rajput of the Barsang sept. Has received the title of Rao from the Darbar. Is commonly known as Rao Amar Singh of Bikampur, an estate of nine villages, with an annual income of Rs. 5,000. Was born in 1872, and is a leading Sardar of the State.

(8) Thakur Amar Singh, Bhati Rajput of the Barsang sept. Has no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is commonly known as Thakur Amar Singh of Girajsar, an estate with an annual income of Rs. 1,700.

(9) Rao Moti Singh is a Bhati Rajput of the Khian sept. Has no title from the British Government, but the title of Rao has been conferred on him by the Darbar. Is commonly known as Rao Moti Singh of Birsilpur, an estate consisting of 16 villages, with an annual income of Rs. 8,000. He is a leading Sardar of the State.

(10) Thakur Pane Singh is a Panwar Rajput of the Sodha sept. Has no title either from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is commonly known as Thakur Pane Singh of Khuri, an estate with an annual income of Rs. 1,500. Bears a good character.

III. Rao Sahib M. R. Sapat is a Bhatia of Cutch. Has been appointed Diwan of the State since 24th June, 1912. Was formerly Private Secretary to His Highness. Is a brother of Rao Sahib Laxmi Das, a Judge of the Chief Court, Jodhpur. Is a very honest and capable official and in great favour with the present Chief. Received the title of Rao Sahib from the British Government in 1915.

KARAULI.

I. The present Chief is His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal, G.C.I.E. His Highness was born on the 24th February, 1864. His father was Thakur Durjan Pal of Padampura. He succeeded to the *gadi* of Karauli on the 14th August, 1886, by adoption to His Highness the late Maharaja Arjun Pal. The Chief, who has no relations nearer than cousins, has been married six times :—

The Chief.

- (1) In 1878 to the daughter of Apji Ajit Singh of Koela in Kotah of the Hara family;
- (2) In 1880 to the daughter of the Raja of Khandela in Jaipur; and
- (3) In 1889 to the daughter of Thakur Ajit Singh of Mandawa in Jaipur, both of the Shekhawat family;
- (4) On the death of (1), which took place in 1897, to the daughter of the Raja of Banera in Udaipur in 1898;
- (5) In 1900 to the daughter of the Raja of Baroda in Gwalior; and
- (6) In 1903 to the daughter of the Raja of Jagmanpur in the United Provinces.

The last four of these ladies are still alive.

II. (1) Bhumpal Rao, Hindu, Jadon Rajput, holds no title from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is commonly known as the Rao of Hadoti, and is a *tazimi sardar*. Was formerly a member of Council. His estate is not well-managed and is in debt. At present the relations between the Rao and his Chief are friendly. The Rao is the leading *sardar* in the Karauli State, and was born in July, 1862. For sometime he resisted the authority of the Darbar and his estate was resumed; it was, however, restored to him in 1891. On the failure of direct issue, the Rao of Hadoti is regarded as heir to the *gadi*. Has a son who was born in February, 1905.

Nobles.

(2) Kulbhan Chand, Thakur, Hindu, Jadon Rajput, holds no title from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is commonly known as Thakur of Amargarh and is a *tazimi sardar*. Is the next Sardar in rank and dignity to the Rao of Hadoti. Was born in September, 1878. The first Thakur of Amargarh was Amar Man, son of Raja Jagman, who succeeded to the *gadi* in Sambat 1662. Amar Man is said to have gone to Delhi and to have obtained a command of horse from the Emperor.

(3) Dhujraj Pal, Thakur, Hindu, Jadon Rajput. Holds no title from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is commonly known as Thakur of Ranwatra and is a *tazimi sardar*. The late Thakur, Harnath Pal, by whom he was adopted, died in 1894. Dhujraj Pal is the real son of Gajraj Pal of Baroda, brother of Harnath Pal. Is fourth in rank of the Karauli Sardars. The first Thakur of Ranwatra was Bhuj Pal, son of Dharam Pal. His estate is mismanaged and much involved.

(4) Moti Pal, Thakur, Hindu, Jadon Rajput. Holds no title from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is commonly known as the Thakur of Padampura and is a *tazimi sardar*. Is a cousin of the present Maharaja and younger brother of Rao Bhum Pal of Hadoti. Was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. Was born in February, 1875.

(5) Surjan Pal, Thakur, Hindu, Jadon Rajput. Holds no title from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is commonly known as Thakur Surjan Palji and is a *tazimi sardar*. Is in great favour with the Ruling Chief. When his cousin, Maharaja Jai Singh Pal, died in December, 1875, Surjan Pal laid claim to the *gadi* and on the rejection of his pretensions, claimed the Raoship of Hadoti. A reference to the principal Thakurs resulted in their unanimous decision that Arjan Pal was the rightful successor to the Raoship.

(6) Lakhpat Singh, Raja Bahadur, Hindu. Holds the hereditary title of Raja Bahadur conferred by the Darbar. Is commonly known as such and is a *tazimi sardar*. His father, Bhagwan Singh, died in July, 1892. Brihbhan Singh, grandfather of Lakhpat Singh, originally came from Gwalior. The Maharaja of Gwalior granted Paragarh to him for his life to the prejudice of the lawful heirs. The latter, however, ousted him by force, and he took refuge in Karauli territory where he was cordially received by Maharaja Madan Pal,

who had married three daughters of Brikhbhan Singh, and to whom Brikhbhan Singh had offered liberal pecuniary aid when the struggle for the Karauli *gadi* was going on. His son, Bhagwan Singh, received the title of Raja Bahadur from Maharaja Madan Pal, and villages aggregating Rs. 8,000 a year. Maharaja Madan Pal entrusted the seals of the State to Brikhbhan Singh.

III. (1) Bishal Singh, Thakur, Hindu. Rajput of the Bar Gujar clan. Holds no title from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is commonly known as Bishal Singhji and is a *tazimi sardar*.

Officials.

(2) Harnam Das, Rao Bahadur, Munshi, Hindu, Khatri. Holds the titles of Rao Sahib and Rao Bahadur (3rd June, 1913) from the British Government. Is an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Ajmer Commission. His services were lent to the Jodhpur Dardar, as Junior Member, Mehakma Khas, for some years. In March, 1914, his services were lent to the Karauli State as Chief Member State Council.

(3) Bhola Nath Chatterji, Babu Sahib, Rao Sahib, Hindu, Bengali Brahman. Is a native of Allahabad. Holds the title of Rao Sahib from the British Government (1st January, 1905). Is a Member of the Council. Originally came to Karauli as Head Master of the School, and was subsequently appointed Private Secretary to the Maharaja, which appointment he held until he was promoted to the Council.

(4) Jugal Kishore, Babu, Hindu, Kayastha. Is Head Master of the High School, and also Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja. Holds no title from the British Government or from the Darbar.

(5) Muhammed Zia-ud-din Khan, Munshi, Hakim Adalat (Judicial officer), caste Pathan, age about 51 years, resident of Delhi. His father was a physician during the time of Maharaja Madan Pal, and was a *tazimi sardar*. He has been serving the State since 1882. Has held his present post for 13 years. He is Superintendent of Police and Jail and also Registrar. Holds no title.

(6) Bhagwan Das, Munshi, Deputy Collector, caste Arora Khatri, resident of Gironi, Shahpur district, Punjab. Age 37 years. Was appointed first as Deputy Superintendent of Settlement in July, 1907, and promoted to the post of Deputy Collector in December, 1907. Worked as Superintendent, Settlement, also for about three years. Holds no title.

(7) Bhawani Singh, Thakur, Secretary, Municipal Committee, and Medical adviser to His Highness, caste Rajput Kachwai, age 69 years, resident of Banda. Is a Government pensioner. Has been in State service since 1884. Holds no title.

(8) Ramchandra Singh, Captain Fauj, Musahib, caste Rajput Kachwai, age 67 years, resident of Karauli. Has been in State service since the time of Maharaja Madan Pal. Served in different capacities. Holds his present appointment since 1897. Holds no title.

JAIPUR.

I. The present Chief of Jaipur, Major-General His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajendra Sri Maharajadhiraja Sawai

The Chief.

Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D. (Edin.), is a Kachwaha Rajput. His Highness was created a Member of the First Class of the Order of the Crown of Prussia in 1910, and a Donat of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in 1912.

II. (1) Kesri Singh, Thakur of Achrol, Kachwaha Rajput of Balbhadrot sub-clan.

Born 27th August, 1875. Estate 18 miles from the capital.

Nobles and Officials.

Honorary Judge, Appellate Court.

(2) Ishan Chander Mukerji, Bengali Brahman, Bagrihi. Born 31st December, 1872. Son of late Rao Bahadur Kanti Chander Mukerji, C.I.E., Honorary Member, State Council, Jaipur.

(3) Jaswant Singh, Thakur of Bagru, Kachwaha Rajput of Chaturbhujot sub-clan. Born in 1882. Estate 18 miles from the capital.

(4) Sheo Singh, Thakur of Bansko, Kachwaha Rajput of Kumbhani sub-clan. Born in 1874. Estate 24 miles from the capital.

- (5) Sawai Singh, Thakur of Bechun, Kachwaha Rajput of Khangarot sub-clan, succeeded his father, Balwant Singh, who died on 12th January, 1913. Educated at the Maharaja's College, Jaipur. Estate 30 miles from Jaipur.
- (6) Bishern Singh, Thakur of Bissau, Kachwaha Rajput of Shekhawat sub-clan. Born 12th February, 1892. Educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. Estate 120 miles from Jaipur.
- (7) Devi Singh, Thakur of Chomu, Kachwaha Rajput of Nathawat sub-clan. Born 17th September, 1876. Estate 20 miles from the capital. Received education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. Honorary Judicial Member, State Council.
- (8) Amar Singh, Thakur of Diggi, Kachwaha Rajput of Khangarot sub-clan. Conspicuous Member of his sub-clan. Honorary Member, State Council.
- (9) Bane Singh, Rawat of Dhula, Kachwaha Rajput of Rajawat sub-clan. Born 12th October, 1884. Estate 30 miles from Jaipur. Honorary Member, State Council.
- (10) Kalyan Singh, Rao of Duni, Kachwaha Rajput of Gogawat sub-clan, succeeded his adoptive father on 10th October, 1913. Estate 80 miles from the capital.
- (11) Kushal Singh, Thakur of Gijgarh, Rathor Rajput of Champawat sub-clan. Estate 60 miles from the capital. Student at the Mayo College, Ajmer.
- (12) Sawai Singh, Thakur of Isarda, Kachwaha Rajput of Rajawat sub-clan. Born 16th January, 1882. Estate 65 miles from the capital.
- (13) Goberdhan Singh, Thakur of Jhelal, Kachwaha Rajput of Rajawat sub-clan. Estate 44 miles from the capital. Head of the Sangramsingot Rajawats.
- (14) Bahadur Singh, Thakur of Karansar, Sisodia Rajput of Rajawat sub-clan. Estate 30 miles from the capital. General Superintendent of Police. He has one son, Kishore Singh, aged 28.
- (15) Amar Singh Bahadur, Raja of Khetri, Born 27th November, 1898. Estate 90 miles from the capital, son of Thakur Jaswant Singh of Alsisar, succeeded Raja Jey Singh Bahadur of Khetri by adoption. Student of Nobles' School, Jaipur.
- (16) Hamir Singh, Raja of Khandela, Kachwaha Rajput of Shekhawat sub-clan. Born 30th November, 1871. Estate 60 miles from the capital. He is the representative of the Senior Branch of the Khandela family. Member of the State Council.
- (17) Partab Singh, Rao of Manoharpur, Kachwaha Rajput of Shekhawat sub-clan. Born 18th February, 1871. Estate 30 miles from the capital.
- (18) Roop Singh, Thakur of Naila, Rathor Rajput of Champawat sub-clan. Born 25th November, 1850. Estate 12 miles from the capital. Judge Appellate Court.
- (19) Mukund Singh, Rao of Patan, Tanwar Rajput. Born 23rd July, 1860. Estate 72 miles from the capital. Is one of the most distinguished representatives of the Tanwar family of Rajputs.
- (20) Sir Muhammed Faiyaz Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Dowla, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., of Raipur. Also holds large estate in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, where he is known as Nawab of Pahasu. Born 4th November, 1851. His estate in Jaipur is about 80 miles distant from the capital. Present head of the Lalkhani family of the Budgujar Rajputs. Minister, Jaipur State. Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council. President of the Committee of the Aligarh College Trustees.
- (21) Sangram Singh, Rawal of Samod, Kachwaha Rajput of the Nathawat sub-clan. Born 22nd October, 1900. Estate 20 miles from the capital.
- (22) Inder Karan Singh, Thakur of Seora, Rathor Rajput of Karnot sub-clan. Born 16th January, 1885. Estate 40 miles from Jaipur. Formerly Bakshi Kilejat, now Member of State Council, Jaipur.
- (23) Madho Singh, Bahadur, Rao Raja of Sikar, Kachwaha Rajput of Shekhawat sub-clan. Born 20th May, 1869. Head of the family of Raoji of the Shekhawat. Estate 70 miles from the capital.
- (24) Mehtab Singh, Thakur of Sewar, Kachwaha Rajput of the Rajawat sub-clan. Born 13th August, 1871. Estate 60 miles from the capital. Member, State Council, Jaipur.
- (25) Jeewan Singh, Thakur of Surajgarh, Kachwaha Rajput of the Rajawat sub-clan. Born on 23rd September, 1862. Estate 140 miles from the capital.
- (26) Sirdar Singh, Rao Raja of Uniara, Kachwaha Rajput of Naruka sub-clan. Adopted. Estate 70 miles from the capital.

(27) Ahmed Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, Muhammed, Pathan of Farrukhabad. Born in 1859. Educated at the Agra College and the Muir Central College, Allahabad. He served as a Munsiff and a Judge in the various Districts and Divisions of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and is now a retired Government servant. Employed as a Judicial Member of the State Council in the Criminal Branch, since December, 1909. He has two sons Sultan Muhammed Khan and Akhtar Khan, aged 12 and 6 years, respectively.

(28) Gopinath, Prohit, M.A., Rai Bahadur, Parikh, Brahman. Born 17th March 1863. Member, State Council, Jaipur.

(29) Nand Kishore Singh, Gaur Rajput, coming from Chunar in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Born 31st August, 1856. Member of State Council, Jaipur.

(30) Sayed Muhammed Taki, son of Moulvi Muhammed Abd-ur-Razzaq, resident of Machhli Shahr, District Jaunpur, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. He served as a Deputy Collector in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and is now a retired Government servant.

ALWAR.

I. Lieut-Colonel His Highness Sawai Maharaja Sir Jey Singh Bahadur,

The Chief.

K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., of Alwar, was born on the 14th June, 1882, and succeeded his father the late Maharaja Sir

Mangal Singh, G.C.S.I., on the 23rd May, 1892. He succeeded to the *gadi* on 5th June, 1892. Completed his education at the Mayo College in 1901. He was invested with ruling powers by His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the 10th December, 1903. He was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India on the 1st January, 1909, and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 12th December, 1911, at the Imperial Coronation Darbar. His Highness was married on the 8th December, 1897, to the daughter of His Highness the late Maharaja Sardul Singh, G.C.I.E., of Kishangarh. His Highness has twice visited England and takes great interest in the State administration.

II. (1) Raja Janak Singh, Hindu, Chauhan Rajput, is *jagirdar* of Nimrana.

Nobles.

Has received no titles from Government. The title of Raja was conferred on Rajdeo, one of the ancestors of Janak

Singh, by the then Emperor of Delhi. Is called Raja Janak Singh of Nimrana. Was invested with ruling powers in Nimrana on the 16th October, 1896, subject to certain restrictions which were removed in 1906. Bears a good character and possesses an admirable disposition, but is somewhat weak. Is the son of Daulat Singh, uncle of the late Raja. Was born in 1877, and succeeded to the estate in 1888. Was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and can read and write English and Hindi fairly well. He married in 1894, a daughter of Thakur Surtan Singh of Thana, the uncle of the present and the brother of the late Maharaja of Alwar. This Rani died in 1898, leaving two sons, Madho Singh, born in 1895; and Umro Singh, born in 1896; Madho Singh died on 28th November, 1908. Umro Singh is being educated at the Mayo College. In 1899, he married the daughter of Thakur Prithi Singh, *jagirdar*, of Tasing in Alwar, and by her has a son, named Raghuraj Singh, born in 1901.

(2) Raja Ram Singh of Thana a Naruka Kachwaha Rajput, *jagirdar*, of Thana, and cousin of the present Chief. Has received no title from Government. The title of Raja was conferred upon him by the Alwar Darbar on the 10th December, 1913. Is called Raja Ram Singh of Thana, and is a *tazimi sardar*. Bears a good character. Is one of the highest nobles of the State, being the representative of the house from which the Alwar Chiefs have always been adopted. Succeeded to the estate, consisting of five villages with an annual income of Rs. 10,000, on the death of his father, Thakur Surtan Singh, in July, 1896. The Thakur maintains 21 horses but they are exempt from the service of the Darbar. He is a Member of the Alwar Branch of the Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha as well as *Muntazim Jagir*. Is officiating Army Minister.

(3) **Thakur Durjan Singh of Jaoli, Rao Bahadur**, is a Dasawat Naruka of the Kachwaha clan. Was born in 1866, and educated at the Mayo College. Is called Rao Bahadur Thakur Durjan Singh and is a *tazimi sardar*. His estate, which consists of Jaoli, Baroli, Doolepura and Pirthipura, lies 24 miles to the east of Alwar and is well-managed, the income derived from it being about Rs. 12,000 per annum. The house of Jaoli holds the title of *Seh-hazari* (Commandant of three thousand), since the time of the Mughal Empire. It is exempted from furnishing any horsemen for State service. Thakur Durjan Singh has on several occasions held charge of the Staff office of the Alwar Imperial Service Troops, in which he held an Honorary Captaincy. He has three sons, named, Kalian Singh (born in September, 1892), Kishan Singh (born in October, 1894), and Raghbir Singh (born in October, 1902). He is a man of reliable character and was appointed Member of the State Council, Alwar, in March, 1897. Received from the Government of India a Kaisar-i-Hind silver medal on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, 1903, and the title of Rao Bahadur on the 1st January, 1904.

(4) **Thakur Madho Singh of Bijwar, Hindu, Naruka Rajput**. A Member of the Lalawat family. Was born in December, 1863. Is called Thakur Madho Singh of Bijwar, and is a *tazimi sardar*. Holds an estate in the south of Alwar, consisting of four villages, yielding a revenue of Rs. 3,000 and keeps up 10 horsemen for the service of the Darbar. He is the son of Ranjit Singh of Jamalpur, a cousin of the late Thakur Lakdir Singh of Bijwar, by whom he was adopted and on whose death in 1876, he succeeded to the estate. Was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was a Member of the Alwar State Council from 1900 to 1909. Has one son, named, Kalyan Singh.

(5) **Thakur Karan Singh of Garhi, Hindu, Rajput of the Kachwaha clan**. Born in November, 1881, and succeeded his father, the late Rai Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh, C.I.E., in July, 1901, as *jagirdar* of Garhi. His estate consists of eight villages and yields an annual income of about Rs. 16,000. He maintains 20 horsemen, who are exempt from the service of the Darbar. He officiated as Member of Council in place of his father-in-law, Thakur Narain Singh, when the latter accompanied the Maharaja to Europe. Karan Singh has one brother Kesri Singh. The family is closely connected with Garh in Jaipur.

(6) **Rao Bhairon Singh of Pai, Nizamnagar**, is a Naruka Kachwaha Rajput of the Lalawat branch. The title of Rao was conferred by the Darbar on his ancestors. The family of Pai, which was originally settled in Jaipur, immigrated into Alwar in 1775, after Maharao Raja Pratab Singh had established his independence, and received the estate of Nizamnagar, which is the present seat of the house. The estate consists of two villages of the value of Rs. 2,000 and keeps up four horsemen for the service of the Darbar. Rao Bhairon Singh succeeded his grandfather, Rao Gopal Singh, in 1911. He was born in 1896 and is studying at the Mayo College.

(7) **Thakur Ganga Singh of Srichandpura** is a Rajput of the Lalawat Naruka clan. He was born in July, 1868. The estate, which consists of three villages, Srichandpura, Dungarwara, and Kundroli, is valued at Rs. 4,000 a year, and keeps up four horses for the use of the Darbar. Ganga Singh, who was born in July, 1868, was formerly Bakshi Jagir. Is a *tazimi sardar*. Knows Urdu and Hindi well. He has two sons, named, Karan Singh (born in June, 1893) and Tej Singh (born in April, 1911).

(8) **Thakur Daulat Singh of Khora, a Lalawat Naruka**, holds an estate of six villages in the south-east of Alwar of the annual value of Rs. 10,000 and keeps up 27 men for the service of the Darbar. He was born in 1865 and has no son. Succeeded to the estate by adoption on the death of his uncle, Thakur Mahtab Singh. Was educated at the Mayo College and can read and write Hindi and knows a little Urdu and English. Is a *tazimi sardar*. Holds no title from British Government. His nearest relatives are his cousins, Devi Singh and Zorawar Singh.

(9) **Thakur Phul Singh, Hindu, Naruka Rajput**, is *jagirdar* of Para and a *tazimi sardar*. Succeeded to the estate in 1875 on his cousin, Thakur Sadul Singh, having been deprived of the *jagir* for refusing to present his *nazar* to the late Maharaja Mangal Singh, when he became Chief of the Alwar State. Was born in 1866, studied at the Mayo College for a time and knows a little Hindi and Urdu. The annual income of the estate is Rs. 5,000. Bears a good character.

(10) **Thakur Bahadur Singh of Khara** is a Hindu Naruka Rajput. He is a direct descendant of the original grantee Mohan Singh of Khara. Succeeded to the estate in May, 1900. He was born in 1888, and was educated at the Mayo College.

(11) **Thakur Sawai Singh**, Hindu, Gaur Rajput, is *jagirdar* of Chamraoli. Has received no titles from Government or from the Darbar. Is called Thakur Sawai Singh of Chamraoli, and is a *tazimi sardar*. Is a man of pleasant address and manners. Succeeded to the estate in 1875. It consists of seven villages, the annual income of which is Rs. 7,000. Has to furnish 17 horsemen for State service. He was born in 1865, and knows a little English and can read and write Hindi and Urdu well.

(12) **Thakur Jai Singh**, Hindu, Rathor Rajput, is *jagirdar* of Salpur. Has received no titles from Government or from the Darbar. Is called Thakur Jai Singh of Salpur, and is a *tazimi sardar*. Not of a good reputation. Succeeded to the estate in 1879, on the death of his adoptive father, Thakur Kirat Singh. The annual income of his estate, consisting of seven villages, is about Rs. 9,000. Has to furnish 22 horses for State service. Spent five or six years at the Mayo College, Ajmer, knows how to read and write Hindi only.

(13) **Thakur Ranjit Singh**, Hindu, Chauhan Rajput, is *jagirdar* of Tatarpur. Has received no titles from the Government or from the Darbar. He is a *tazimi sardar* of good reputation. Was liked by the late Maharaja. Is an old man of about 71 years of age. His estate consists of one village, the annual income of which is Rs. 4,000. Does not furnish any horsemen for State service. He has four sons living.

III. (1) **Pandit Daya Kishan Kaul**, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E., Kashmiri Pandit, is the 3rd son of the late Raja Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.

Officials.

Born in October, 1872. Joined the Alwar State as Finance Minister and Senior Member of Council in January, 1911. Is called Diwan Bahadur Pandit Daya Kishan Kaul, C.I.E. Was for some nine years (1899-1908) Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, and while serving in Kashmir received from the Government of India the title of Rai Sahib (in January, 1901). He was created a C.I.E. (in June, 1908), and received the title of Diwan Bahadur on the 1st January, 1914. An able and energetic officer, possessed of marked capability and very pleasing manners.

(2) **Lala Narain Das**, Rai Bahadur, late Divisional Judge, Sargodah, Punjab. His services were lent to the Alwar Darbar, for employment as Judicial Minister of the State in May, 1913. Retired from Government service in November, 1913. An able and excellent officer.

(3) **Thakur Amar Singh** is a Khawaswal Rajput of Jodhpur known there as "Bhaba Amar Singh". Has received no title from the British Government. Has had the honour of *tazim* conferred on him by the Maharaja. Was companion to His Highness during his minority and was educated at the Mayo College. Is commonly known as Thakur Amar Singh and was created a *jagirdar* in 1906. Is officiating Comptroller of the household, and Aide-de-camp to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar.

(4) **Munshi Mithan Lal** is son of late Munshi Hira Lal, Member of Council. Was appointed Appellate Judge in 1908. Character and reputation good.

(5) **Lala Ranjit Singh** is a Kayastha by caste. Was formerly Head Master of the Nobles' School in Alwar and Accountant-General, Alwar State. Appointed Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja in 1905 and also acted as Home Member of Council in 1908. He was confirmed as Home Member of Council in June, 1913, and acts as Secretary to Council. Bears a good character and possesses ability. The title of Mushir-ud-Daula was conferred on him by the Alwar Darbar on the 10th December, 1913.

(6) **Sardar Bahadur Bhur Singh** is a Chauhan Rajput and a son of Thakur Ranjit Singh of Tatarpur. Was born in 1871. Served as Risaldar and promoted to be Commandant, Imperial Service Lancers, on the 8th July, 1907. Is commonly known as Colonel Bhur Singh. The Civil title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred on him by the Government of India in 1910. Is liked by the present Chief. He attended the Coronation of His Majesty King George V in June, 1911. Was granted the insignia of the 2nd class of the Order of British India in 1911 at the Coronation Darbar.

(7) **Sardar Bahadur Major Daud Khan**, Mubammedan. Was formerly Commandant, First Alwar Lancers, Imperial Service Troops. Is now in charge of the Commissariat Department. The 2nd class Order of British India was conferred on him by Government in 1897, and the 1st class of the same Order in 1904. Has received no title from the

Darbar. Is a man of tact, popular and liked by officers and men. Is the son of the late Captain Dule Khan, a resident of Alwar, and a Member of the State Council for sometime. Daud Khan entered the State service in July, 1875, and retired from the Imperial Service Lanciers on pension in 1907.

(8) **Sardar Bahadur Colonel Natha Singh, Hindu** Was formerly Commandant of the Imperial Service Infantry, Alwar, and is now Senapati, Commander-in-Chief, of the Alwar Forces. No title from the Darbar. Is commonly called Colonel Sahib. Is a man of exceptional ability, a first rate officer, and possesses great moral influence over the men under his command. Is a resident of the Nabha State in the Punjab. Entered State service in 1879, as a Havildar in the Fateh Paltan; was promoted to the command of the Fateh Paltan in 1893, and was given the rank of Major in October, 1897. The civil title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred on him in 1897. He went to China in command of the Imperial Service Infantry Regiment in 1900, and received in 1902 the China medal and the Second class Order of British India. He accompanied the Indian Coronation Contingent to London in 1902, and received the Coronation medal. He was promoted to the First class Order of British India on January 1st, 1903. Before joining the State service he had served in the 1877-78 Afghan campaign, and received the medal.

(9) **Lieut.-Colonel Daud Khan Bahadur-II.** Commandant of the Imperial Service Infantry. He began his service in the Cavalry and was transferred to the Infantry, when they became Imperial Service in 1889. He was 2nd in command during the China expedition, 1900-1901 (medal), and became Commandant in 1909. He received the Order of British India, 2nd class, on 12th December, 1911.

(10) **Munshi Jagmohan Lal, Kayastha** by caste. Was formerly Kamdar of Khetri in Jaipur. According to reports received from Jaipur he bore a very indifferent character there and pandered to the late Raja's weakness for drink and women. The Jaipur Darbar suspected him of instigating the late Raja in his opposition to the Darbar but nothing definite was proved against him. Suffers from a form of leprosy. Is *Muntazim Mutfarriq Sarishla*, Alwar, and is recognized as a *tazimi sardar*. Is in favour mainly on account of the intimacy between the late Maharaja of Alwar and the late Raja of Khetri. The Chief considers that he has been harshly treated by the Jaipur Darbar.

(11) **Rai Sahib Pandit Sarup Narain, Kashmiri Pandit.** Was Tahsildar, first grade, in the North-West Frontier Province. Is Chief Revenue Officer. Holds the title of Rai Sahib from British Government which was conferred upon him in June, 1907. His services were lent to the Alwar Darbar in June, 1912, on completion of the Settlement work in the Dholpur and Karauli States where he held the post of Assistant Settlement Officer.

(12) **Khan Sahib Yakub Khan**, the head of the Stud, a reliable trustworthy gentleman, who has served the State for many years. Knows no English. The title of Khan Sahib was conferred on him by the British Government on 29th June, 1906.

(13) **Dhabai Ganeshi Lal, Ahir**, foster-brother of the Chief by whom he is much trusted. A man of pleasing manners and liked by all with whom he has dealings. Is Military Secretary to His Highness and is recognized as a *tazimi sardar*.

(14) **Munshi Ali Muhammed, Muhammedan**, Inspector in the Punjab Police. His services were transferred to the Alwar State in November, 1903. He holds the appointment of Superintendent of Police, Alwar. Prior to his present appointment he was Inspector of Police, Alwar. Is doing good work and the Maharaja is believed to be satisfied with him.

JHALAWAR.

- I. His Highness Raj Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Jhala Rajput, Hindu, Ruling Chief. Born on the 4th September, 1874. Succeeded to the *gadi* on the 6th February, 1899. His Highness Raj Rana Sir Bhawani Singh visited Europe in 1904 and again in 1912.
- II. **Maharaj Kunwar Rajendra Singh**, only son of the Chief, was born on the 15th July, 1900. Is being educated at the Mayo College.

III. The following nobles call for special notice:—

Nobles. (1) Rao Sajjan Singh of Kundla, Hindu, Jhala Rajput of the Halwad family in Khatiawar. Has no title conferred either by the British Government or by the Darbar. Has the designation of Rao and holds the *jagir* of Kundla, the present value of which is estimated at Rs. 10,000. Is a Bhui, that is to say a *tazimī sardar* of the same clan as the Ruling Chief. Was born in 1902, is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He succeeded to the estate on the death of his step-brother Rao Partab Singh which took place in April, 1913.

(2) Thakur Chatarbhuja Singh of Kalmadi, Hindu, Jhala Rajput of the Agar-singot sub-clan to which the Chief of Jhalawar belongs. Was born in 1884. Educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He succeeded his brother Kaka Arjun Singh in 1904.

(3) Maharaja Balbhadra Singh of Kunwara, Hindu, Hara Rajput of the Mokham-singot sub-clan. Has no title conferred either by the British Government or by the Darbar. Is commonly known by the title of Maharaja. Is descended from the Bundi family of Karwar. Was born in 1864 and succeeded his father in 1870. Is an affable, courteous and well-educated Rajput gentleman. Was formerly a Member of the State Council, and in 1893 was appointed Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana at Abu. Is now Judge of the Appellate Court in Jhalawar. Received his present *jagir* of Kunwara on the 1st January, 1899, in exchange for that held by him in lands which were transferred to Kotah on that date.

(4) Thakur Sheo Dan Singh of Kotra, Hindu, Kachwaha Rajput of Rajawat clan and Mansingot sub-clan. Belongs to the Barwara family in Jaipur. Was born on the 9th September, 1901. Succeeded his father in December, 1907. His *jagir* of Kotra and Sekla of the annual value of Rs. 3,337 was received in exchange for land held in the territory transferred to Kotah on the 1st January, 1899.

(5) Thakur Man Singh of Bilwari, Hindu, Kachwaha Rajput of the Rajawat clan and Mansingot sub-clan. Is known as the Thakur of Bhilwari. Belongs to the Jhalai family of Jaipur. Was born in 1857. Succeeded his father, Thakur Guman Singh, in 1886. Is a Rajput of the old School, a man of active habits and of a courteous and pleasing disposition. Received his present *jagir* on the 1st January, 1899, in exchange for that held by him in lands which were transferred to Kotah on that day.

IV. The following official calls for special notice:—

Official. Khan Bahadur Sheikh Subhan Khan, Muhammedan. Was born on 15th February, 1849 A.D., and has been serving in the State since Sambat 1922 (1865 A.D.) Is commonly called Sheikh Subhan. Was formerly Munsarim of Dungar Bagar, but is now Bakhshi Fauj. His pay is Rs. 100 a month. Was granted the title of Khan Bahadur in June, 1910.

BHARATPUR.

I. His Highness Sri Brijendra Sawai Kishan Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jang, Maharaja of Bharatpur, was born on the 4th October, 1899, and succeeded to the Chiefship on the 27th August, 1900.

The Chief.

His Highness was married on the 3rd March, 1913, to the younger sister of the present Chief of Faridkot in the Punjab. During the minority of the Maharaja the State is managed by the Political Agent and a Council of Regency. The Chief is a Hindu Jat of the Sinsanwar family. His Highness is the son of the ex-Maharaja Ram Singh (who was deposed in 1900) by his second wife, the Maji Girraj Kuar, and is being educated at the Mayo College. The Maharaja is connected by marriage with the Maharaja of Patiala and the Raja of Faridkot.

II. (1) Raghunath Singh, Rao Raja, is the second son of His late Highness Maharaja

Members of the ruling family. Sir Jaswant Singh and uncle of the present Chief. He was born on the 7th January 1887; educated at the Mayo Col-

lege; served in the Imperial Cadet Corps; and is now a Member of the State Council. He is the next heir to the *gadi*.

(2) Samander Singh, Raja, Hindu, Jat, is a distant relation of the ruling family being descended from Rao Pratab Singh, brother of Maharaja Suraj Mal. Is a Double Company Commander in the Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry. Was educated at the Mayo College and served in the Imperial Cadet Corps.

III. (1) **Kaim Singh**, Faujdar, son of the late Faujdar Debi Singh, Jat, is *faujdar*

Nobles.

of Ballabgarh and the premier Sardar of Bharatpur. He was born on the 26th December, 1898, and is being educated at

the Mayo College. His estate is under the management of the State Court of Wards.

(2) **Raghubir Singh**, Rao Bahadur, Dhanu Bakshi, Gujar. Is the most notable of the Dhanu family that has for some generations held high offices in the State. His uncle Dhanu Gulab Singh had charge of the infant Maharaja Jaswant Singh, and was also an important Member of the Administration under the Political Agents of that time.

(3) **Gulab Singh** had three brothers Bakshi Ganga Ram, Sanwal Singh and Govind Singh. Bakshi Ganga Ram left several sons, of whom Rao Bahadur Dhanu Bakshi Raghubir Singh is the eldest. He is a Member of the State Council and is also foster-father (as the name implies) of His Highness Maharaja Kishan Singh, the present Chief. The family holds a *jagir* from the State of the value of Rs. 20,000 a year.

IV. (1) **Raushan Lal**, Munshi, Rai Bahadur, Hindu, Kayastha. Has been granted

Officials.

the title of Rai Bahadur from Government and received a silver Kaisar-i-Hind medal in recognition of his services in

the famine of 1900. Was the Native Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General in Central India. His services were lent to the Dhar State as Superintendent and were transferred in May, 1909, to the Bharatpur State, where he holds the post of Judicial and Financial Member, State Council. Is a native of Agra district.

(2) **Khan Sahib Ashfaq Hasan Khan**, Moulvi. A Deputy Collector of the 6th-grade in the United Provinces, whose services have been lent to the Bharatpur State as a Revenue Member in place of Khan Bahadur Qazi Aziz-ud-din Ahmed, transferred to the Dholpur State for a period of one year in the first instance. Received the title of Khan Sahib from the British Government in 1915.

(3) **Sajjad Husain**, Mir, Muhammedan. Holds no title from the British Government or from the Darbar; commonly known as Judge Sahib. Is at present Civil and Sessions Judge. Was formerly a Government pleader in Mainpuri. Is a native of Bharatpur.

(4) **Amar Singh**, Rao Sahib, Munshi, Hindu, Khatri Sikh. Holds the title of Rao Sahib from Government and received a 2nd class Kaisar-i-Hind medal in 1904; in recognition of his services during the plague epidemic in the Alwar State. His services were transferred from the Punjab to the Alwar Darbar as Deputy Collector, and thence to Bharatpur. Is now Deputy Collector of the Bharatpur Circle. He was born in 1858.

(5) **Ram Sahai**, Munshi, Hindu, Vaishnu, is a native of Aligarh in the United Provinces and 50 years of age. Was formerly a Tahsildar in the Bikaner State, and entered the Bharatpur State service in 1897 as Assistant Revenue Superintendent. Was appointed Superintendent of Customs in 1898 and City Magistrate in 1903. Holds no title from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is at present Deputy Collector, Dig Circle.

(6) **Udai Ram**, Babu, Hindu, Vaish. At present Nazim of Bharatpur, belongs to a Hindu Vaish family of Aligarh. Previous to his present appointment he served as a Tahsildar, as Inspector of Schools and as Deputy Collector of Dig.

(7) **Ganpat Lal**, Pandit, Misra, Indian Christian, is a native of the Jaipur State where he served as a Nazim. Was also an additional Civil Judge in the Alwar State. Entered the Bharatpur State service in 1904, as Kothi Khas Officer. Is at present Nazim, Dig Circle. Holds no title from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is 50 years old.

(8) **Girdhar Singh**, Sardar Bahadur, Colonel, Hindu, Jat, is a native of Bharatpur and Commandant of the Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry. Holds the decoration of the Order of British India. Is a smart capable officer.

(9) **Kishan Singh Bahadur**, Lt.-Colonel, Jat Sikh, is Commandant of the Imperial Service Transport Corps. Was formerly an Officer of the Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry. An excellent officer and possessed of considerable administrative ability.

(10) **Jugal Singh**, Colonel, Bakshi, is Commandant of the Raj Cavalry. Is a Gujar and a native of the State.

(11) **Fateh Singh**, Pandit, Brahman, Surajdhuj, Hindu, holds no title from the British Government or from the Darbar. Is at present Vakil at the headquarters of the Rajputana Agency. Was formerly a Tahsildar. Is a native of Bharatpur.

DHOLPUR.

I. His Highness Rais-ud-Daula Siphadar-ul-Mulk Maharajadhiraj Sri Sawai

Maharaj Rana Udaibhan Singh Lokendra Bahadur,

The Chief.

Diler Jang, Jaideo. His Highness was born on the 25th

February, 1893, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma examination and won several prizes. Succeeded to the *gadi* on the 8th April, 1911. After a short course of training at the Imperial Cadet Corps, His Highness went on a short visit to Europe from which he returned in 1912. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October, 1913, by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General. His Highness is married to the daughter of the Sardar of Badruka in Jind.

II. Ranjit Singh, Rao of Sirmathura, Hindu, Jadon Bhati Rajput. Holds no

title from the British Government or from the Darbar.

Nobles.

Is commonly known as Rao of Sirmathura and holds the first

place in the State. His estate is now administered by the Darbar owing to heavy debt and mismanagement. The relations of the Rao with the Darbar are not satisfactory. Is descended from Mukat Rao, second son of Raja Gopal Das of Karauli, who settled in Sirmathura in 1570. The *taluka* of Sirmathura is situated in the extreme south-west portion of the Dholpur State and comprises 32 villages, with an area of 175 square miles. The Rao pays an annual quit rent of Rs. 20,000 and one lakh as *nazrana* on investiture. Rao Ranjit Singh resides at present at Agra.

III. (1) Qazi Aziz-ud-din Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, a Deputy Collector of the 1st

grade in the United Provinces, whose services were lent to

Officials.

the Bharatpur State as Revenue Member in 1911. Holds the

title of Khan Bahadur from the British Government and is a fellow of the University of Allahabad. His services have been transferred to the Dholpur State for one year in the first instance as Judicial and Financial Secretary.

(2) Rai Sahib Kunj Bihari Lal, Munshi, a Deputy Collector of the 5th grade in the United Provinces. Holds no title from the British Government. His services have been lent to the Dholpur State for employment as Revenue Officer in the State, for three years, with effect from March, 1912. Is called Revenue Secretary, Dholpur. Received the title of Rai Sahib from the British Government in 1915.

(3) Umrao Singh, Sardar, Hindu, Laria Brahman, is Sardar and influential *jogirdar* and Home Secretary in the State Administration.

(4) Kunwar Chittar, Singh, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and is related to the Chief. Works under the State Engineer and is one of the Directors of the State Bank.

(5) Sardar Taracharan is Private Secretary to His Highness and a gentleman of pleasing manners.

(6) Din Dyal, Babu, B.A., a graduate of the Allahabad University. Has served in several capacities in the State. Is now Personal Secretary to His Highness.

TONK.

I. (1) The Chief of the Tonk State is His Highness Amin-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk

Nawab Sir Hafiz Muhammed Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur

The Chief.

Sowlat-i-Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Pathan, Muhammedan,

born on 8th November, 1848. Succeeded to the *gadi* on 20th December, 1867.

II. (1) Sahibzada Muhammed Ishaq Khan, is a Muhammedan, Salarzar Pathan,

Banarwal, and brother of His Highness the Nawab and *tazimi*

Members of the ruling family.

sardar. Has held the post of Nazim Civil Court and Kar-

khanejat. Was appointed Nazim of Tonk on 1st August, 1903, but was relieved from State service. Has the State titles of Azm-ul-Umra, Wiqar-ul-Mulk, Khan Bahadur, Sitwat-i-Jang. Has no title from British Government.

(2) Sahibzada Muhammed Abdul Samad Khan is a Muhammedan, Pathan, Banarwal, and brother to His Highness the Nawab and *tazimi sardar*. Has the State titles of

Muin-ul-Umra, Mumtaz-ul-Mulk, Khan Bahadur, Ghazanfar-i-Jang. Has no title from British Government.

(3) Sahibzada Muhammed Abdul Rahim Khan is a Muhammedan, Pathan, Banarwal, *tazimi sardar* and *jagirdar* of Loharwala, the annual income of which is Rs. 8,400. Is brother of His Highness the Nawab. Was for sometime Nazim of the Sironj Pargana. Is head of the Army and has a seat on the State Council as Home Member, which function he is performing to the entire satisfaction of the Darbar. Has the State titles of Afzal-ul-Umra, Mumtaz-ul-Mulk, Khan Bahadur, Muzaffar-i-Jang. Has no title from British Government.

(4) Sahibzada Abdul Wahab Khan is a Muhammedan, Pathan, Banarwal, and a *tazimi sardar* and *jagirdar* of Baori which yields an annual income of Rs. 8,400. Is brother to His Highness the Nawab. Has held the post of Nazim of Criminal Court and Muhammedan Law Court. Is now Judicial Member of State Council, Tonk. Has the State titles of Najm-ul-Umra, Ihtsham-ul-Mulk, Khan Bahadur, Safdar-i-Jang. Has no title from the British Government.

(5) Sahibzada Abdul Hamid Khan is a Muhammedan, Pathan, Banarwal, is brother to His Highness the Nawab and a *tazimi sardar*. Holds no office in the State. Has the State titles of Wigar-ul-Umra, Aitemad-ul-Mulk, Khan Bahadur, Dilawar-i-Jang. Is a pleasant well mannered man. Has no title from British Government.

(6) Sahibzada Muhammed Shafi-ul-lah Khan is a Muhammedan, Pathan, Banarwal, brother to His Highness the Nawab and a *tazimi sardar*. Holds no office in the State. Has no title from British Government.

(7) Sahibzada Muhammed Rafiq Khan is a Muhammedan, Pathan, Banarwal, brother to His Highness the Nawab and a *tazimi sardar*. Holds no office in the State. Has no title from British Government.

(8) Sahibzada Muhammed Abdul Hafiz Khan Bahadur is a Muhammedan, Pathan, Banarwal, and eldest son of His Highness the Nawab and heir-apparent, born in 1877. Is married and has a son. Was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and thereafter in the Muhammedan Anglo Oriental College, Aligarh. Has no title from British Government.

(9) Sahibzada Saadat Ali Khan is a Muhammedan, Pathan, Banarwal, son of His Highness the Nawab. Has no title from British Government.

(10) Sahibzada Abdul Rashid Khan is a Muhammedan, Pathan, Banarwal, son of His Highness the Nawab. Has no title from British Government.

(11) Sahibzada Abd-ul-lah Khan is a Muhammedan, Pathan, Banarwal, son of His Highness the Nawab. Has no title from British Government.

(12) Sahibzada Abdul Wahid Khan is a Muhammedan, Pathan, Banarwal, son of His Highness the Nawab. Has no title from British Government. Holds the post of Superintendent of Forests in the State.

(13) Sahibzada Farrukh Ali Khan is a Muhammedan, Pathan, Banarwal, son of His Highness the Nawab. Has no title from British Government. Holds no office in the State.

(14) Sahibzada Masud Ali Khan is a Muhammedan, Pathan, Banarwal, son of His Highness the Nawab. Has no title from British Government. Holds the post of Superintendent of Gardens and Karkhanejats.

(15) Sahibzada Itikhar Ali Khan is a Muhammedan, Pathan, Banarwal, son of His Highness the Nawab. Has no title from British Government, and holds no office in the State.

(16) Sahibzada Usman Ali Khan is a Muhammedan, Pathan, Banarwal, and son of His Highness the Nawab. Has no title from British Government, and holds no office in the State.

(17) Sahibzada Hamid Khan is a Muhammedan, Pathan, Banarwal, and maternal uncle to His Highness the Nawab. Has no title from British Government and holds no office in the State. Is a *tazimi sardar*.

(18) Sahibzada Abdulrauf Khan is a Muhammedan, Pathan, Banarwal, is a *tazimi sardar* and uncle to His Highness the Nawab. Has no title from British Government and holds no office in the State.

(19) Sahibzada Ali Ahmed Khan is a Muhammedan, Pathan, Banarwal, is a *tazimi sardar* and uncle to His Highness the Nawab. Has no title from British Government and holds no office in the State.

III. (1) **Sahibzada Hidayat-ul-lah Khan** is a Muhammedan, Pathan. Held the

Nobles.

post of Assistant General of State Armies in 1893, and thereafter as Colonel. Was appointed Aide-de-camp to His

Highness the Nawab in 1913. Has no title from British Government. Has the State titles of Atbar-ul-Umra, Madar-ul-Mulk, Khan Bahadur, Afar-i-Jang.

IV. (1) **Lala Motilal, Rai Bahadur**, is an Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Officials.

His services were lent to the Tonk State in 1908. Has an

excellent record of over 36 years, having served under Sir

MacWorth Young, Sir Charles Rivaz, Sir Lewis Tupper, Sir James Dowie, Sir Thoman Gurdon Walker. Is a man of good administrative ability and experience in Revenue and Financial matters. Holds the title of Rai Bahadur conferred by British Government in 1911. Is Revenue and Financial Member of the Tonk State Council. Is in favour with the Chief.

(2) **Hafiz Saiyad Ahmed Khan** is a Muhammedan, Saiyad, and a Pirzada. Holds the post of Paymaster-General. Has the State title of Khan Bahadur, Haidar-i-Jang.

